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ALBANIA

Lleshi, Leaders Express Condolences on SRV President's Death B 1
Lleshi Greets Bani-Sadr on National Day B 1
Briefs: Kosovo Artist Delegations B 1

BULGARIA

Deputy Premier Lukanov Returns From Moscow CEMA Meeting C 1
Communique on Foreign Minister Mladenov's Visit to Kuwait C 1
[RABOTNICHESKO DELO 1 Apr]
Zhivkov Expresses Condolences at SRV Embassy C 2
Electronics Cooperation Agreement Signed With Yugoslavia C 2
Editorial Notes Deficiencies of Self-Sufficiency System C 3
[RABOTNICHESKO DELO 28 Mar]

CZECHOSLOVAKIA

Bilak Presents CPCZ Presidium Report on Ideological Work D 1
[RUDE PRAVO 27 Mar]
Reliability of Carter's Words Questioned [Madr in RUDE PRAVO 1 Apr] D 36
Bilak Receives Nicaraguan Delegation D 37
Hoffmann Receives GDR Trade Union Delegation D 38
Hungarian Envoy Hosts Dinner on Liberation Anniversary D 38
Romanian Deputy Premier Patan Departs D 38
Indra Congratulates Romania's Giosan on Election D 38
Leaders Send Condolence Messages on Death of SRV President D 39
Husak, Strougal Telegram [PRAVDA 1 Apr] D 39
Indra Telegram D 39
Strougal, Chnoupek Greet Iranians on National Day D 39
Finance Minister Elaborates on New Economic Measures [RUDE PRAVO] D 39
Beno Attends Brno Party Committee Meeting D 41
RUDE PRAVO Criticizes, Instructs Managers [1 Apr] D 42

GERMAN DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC

DPA: Foreign Ministry Cites Further Soviet Troop Withdrawal E 1
Commentator Views Increase in U.S. Prime Interest Rate E 1
SED Delegation Gives Speech at Sri Lanka CP Congress E 2
[NEUES DEUTSCHLAND 28 Mar]
SED Greets Salvadoran Communists on 50th Anniversary E 3
[NEUES DEUTSCHLAND 28 Mar]
Willi Stoph Congratulates Romanian Premier on Reappointment E 3
[NEUES DEUTSCHLAND 2 Apr]
Mueckenberger Leads SED Delegation to Danish CP Congress E 4
FRG Citizen Sentenced for Espionage E 4
Mittag Presents Figures on Industrial Progress E 4
Briefs: Dresden Solidarity Meeting; Representative at Palestine Conference; International Physicians Conference; Birthrate Increase E 5

HUNGARY

Reportage on 35th Liberation Anniversary Celebrations F 1
Aczel, Sarlos Address Meeting F 1
Losonczi Address F 2
Soviet First Secretaries Received F 7
Awards Ceremony F 8
Awards Ceremony Speech F 8
Wreath-Laying Ceremonies F 9
Kadar Expresses Thanks for Congratulatory Messages F 9
Losonczi Expresses Condolences on Death of SRV President F 10
Leaders Attend Military Promotion Ceremony F 10

ROMANIA

CTK Reports Andrei, Chnoupek Toasts at Bucharest Dinner H 1
[Prague RUDE PRAVO 1 Apr]
Chnoupek Departs Bucharest H 1
Cooperation Discussed With Syrian Planning Minister H 2
Venezuelan President Herrera Receives Special Envoy Pungan H 2
Ceausescu Receives Lebanese Trade Minister al-Mir'ibi H 2
Organizations Present Condolences at Vietnamese Embassy H 3
RCP Sends Message to Upper Volta Party Congress H 3
RCP Sends Message to Sri Lanka Communist Party Congress H 4
SCINTEIA Reviews Relations With Iran H 4
RCP Central Committee Plenum Issues Resolution H 5
Ceausescu on Agricultural Tour of Ilfov, Calomita Counties H 5
Briefs: Commission With Belgium, Luxembourg; Envoy to UK Departing; U.S. Coal; Movie Industry Meeting H 6

YUGOSLAVIA

PCI's Pajetta Cited on Refusal To Attend Paris Party Talks I 1
TANJUG on Soviet Position on European CP Meeting I 1
POLITIKA on USSR's 'Inclination' Toward Talks on Afghanistan [Bajalski] I 1
Cooperation To Be Expanded With Cuba in Information Field [Havana] I 2
Iranian Ambassador Makes Statement on National Anniversary I 3
Doronjski Sends Greetings to MSZMP's Kadar I 3
Kosovo's Bakali Criticizes Media Articles on Albanians I 3
Belgrade POLITIKA Views Situation in Kosovo [Djukic, 31 Mar] I 5
Sarajevo TV Commentary Assails Bulgarian Historians' Claims I 6
Vojvodina Council Reviews All-People's Defense I 7
Losses Incurred by Vojvodina Economy Discussed [Gulan, BORBA 1 Apr] I 7
Imports Permit Official Charged With 'Counterrevolutionary Threat' [Z.M., OSLOBODJENJE 26 Mar] I 8
Executive Council Calls for Increased Fuel Conservation I 8

LLESHI, LEADERS EXPRESS CONDOLENCES ON SRV PRESIDENT'S DEATH

AU032006 Tirana Domestic Service in Albanian 1900 GMT 3 Apr 80 AU

[Text] This morning, Haxhi Lleshi, chairman of the Presidium of the People's Assembly of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania; Manush Myftiu, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers; AWP Central Committee Secretary Simon Stefani; Forein Minister Nesti Nase; Telo Mezini, secretary of the Presidium of the People's Assembly; Kico Kasapi, secretary general of the Council of Ministers; Piro Bita, director of the foreign directorate of the AWP Central Committee; and Omer Haxhija, deputy chairman of the Tirana District People's Council Executive Committee, went to the Embassy of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam to present condolences to Duong Van Trung, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam to the People's Socialist Republic of Albania, on the death of Ton Duc Thang, president of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam.

Condolences were also expressed by representatives of the Foreign Ministry, the Ministry of Foreign Trade, the Albanian Committee for Cultural and Friendly Relations With Albanian Committee for Cultural and Friendly Relations With Foreign Countries and the Committee of Friendship With African and Asian Countries.

LLESHI GREETS IRAN'S BANI-SADR ON NATIONAL DAY

AU312215 Tirana Domestic Service in Albanian 1900 GMT 31 Mar 80 AU

[Text] Haxhi Lleshi, chairman of the Presidium of the People's Assembly of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania, has sent the following telegram to Abolhasan Bani-Sadr, president of the Islamic Republic of Iran:

On the occasion of your national holiday, the first anniversry of the proclamation of the Islamic Republic of Iran, on behalf of the Albanian people, the Presidium of the People's Assembly of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania and myself, I am pleased to send to you and the Iranian people cordial greetings ang best wishes. By their resolute struggle the Iranian people overthrew the despised and bloody regime of the shah, and have successfully confronted the plots and intrigues of American imperialists and other enemies of their freedom and independence. We welcome the victories achieved by the Iranian revolution, and cordially wish the valiant and freedom-loving people of Iran successes in their happiness and the country's prosperity. May the friendly relations between our two peoples and countries be developed continually.

BRIEFS

KOSOVO ARTIST DELEGATIONS--Tirana, April 1 (ATA)--Upon the invitation of the Writers' and Artists' Union of Albania, the delegation of the Association of Composers of Kosovo, led by the chairman of this association, the composer Zeqirja Ballata, the delegation of the Association of the Artists of Figurative Arts, led by its chairman Mustafa Ferizi, and the delegation of the Association of the Artists of Applied Arts led by its chairman, Agush Beqiri arrived in Tirana yesterday. Upon their stay in Tirana they will sign agreements and protocols on the activities that will be carried out between the Writers' and Artists' Union of Albania and the artistic associations of Kosovo for 1980-1981 period. The delegations were welcomed by the secretaries of the Writers' and Artists' Union of Albania, Kujtim Buza and Feim Ibrahimi. [Text] [Tirana ATA in English 0900 GMT 1 Apr 80 AU]

DEPUTY PREMIER LUKANOV RETURNS FROM MOSCOW CEMA MEETING

AU031451 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1430 GMT 3 Apr 80 AU

[Text] On 3 April, Andrey Lukanov, candidate member of the BCP Central Committee Politburo and deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers, returned from Moscow. As Bulgaria's permanent representative at CEMA's Executive Committee, he took part in the 94th session of the committee.

COMMUNIQUE ON FOREIGN MINISTER MLADENOV'S VISIT TO KUWAIT

AU031033 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 1 Apr 80 p 6 AU

[Apparent text of communique on visit paid by Petur Mladenov, minister of foreign affairs of the People's Republic of Bulgaria, to Kuwait on 29-31 March 1980]

[Text] Petur Mladenov, minister of foreign affairs of the People's Republic of Bulgaria, paid an official visit to Kuwait 29-31 March 1980 at the invitation of Shaykh Sabah al-Ahmad al-Jabir as-Sabah, deputy prime minister and foreign minister of Kuwait.

Petur Mladenov was received by Shaykh Jabir al-Ahmad as-Sabah, amir of Kuwait, to whom he presented a message from Todor Zhivkov, chairman of the State Council of the People's Republic of Bulgaria.

Official talks were held between Petur Mladenov and Shaykh Sabah al-Ahmad al-Jabir as-Sabah, which proceeded in an atmosphere of friendship and mutual understanding. During their talks, the two ministers reviewed the development of bilateral relations between their two friendly countries, as well as certain topical international issues of mutual interest.

The two sides noted with satisfaction the successful development of relations between the People's Republic of Bulgaria and Kuwait. At the same time, the two sides ascertained the existence of unutilized opportunities for the further expansion of bilateral relations in various sectors, most particularly, in the area of economic cooperation, for which the hitherto signed agreements between the two countries represent a favorable basis.

In reviewing the present international situation, the two sides expressed concern about the intensification of international tension and stressed the necessity of mobilizing the efforts of all peace-loving countries in pursuit of the further consolidation of peace and security throughout the world.

In this connection, the two sides stressed the necessity of stopping the armaments race, the necessity of achieving universal and full disarmament, and the necessity of alleviating international tension; they also expressed their firm conviction that international relations must be based on the principles of respect for the sovereignty and territorial integrity of the states and on the principle of noninterference in each other's domestic affairs; upon the principle of nonuse of force and threat of using force, and on the principle of peaceful settlement of controversies in conformity with the UN Charter.

The two sides welcome all efforts aimed at the further consolidation of security and development of cooperation in Europe.

In reviewing the dangerously explosive situation in the Middle East, the two sides expressed their confidence that a just and lasting peace in this area cannot be achieved without the withdrawal of Israel from all Arab territories occupied in 1967, and without the restoration of the legitimate rights of the Arab people of Palestine, including their right to create their own state, under the leadership of the PLO--the only legitimate representative of the Arab people of Palestine.

The two sides expressed their conviction that the preservation of security and peace in the Persian Gulf area was the internal affair of the states situated in that area and did not need any foreign interference. The two sides once again confirmed the necessity that the Indian Ocean be transformed into a zone of peace. The two ministers stressed the importance of the accelerated development of the developing countries and the need for more effective cooperation on the part of the developed countries for the establishment of a new international economic order, for the reorganization of international economic relations on a just, democratic and equal basis in all countries' interests.

The two sides expressed their satisfaction at the results of the visit and pointed out the importance of further intensifying the contacts between the two countries. The Kuwait side expressed best wishes in connection with the forthcoming celebration of the 1,300th anniversary of the establishment of the Bulgarian state.

Petur Mladenov expressed his gratitude for the warm and cordial hospitality accorded to him and addressed an invitation to Shaykh Sabah al-ahmad al-Jabir as-Sabah, deputy prime minister and minister of foreign affairs of Kuwait to pay an official visit to Bulgaria. The invitation was accepted with satisfaction. The date of the visit will be fixed separately.

ZHIVKOV EXPRESSES CONDOLENCES AT SRV EMBASSY

AU021355 Sofia BTA in English 1322 GMT 2 Apr 80 AU

[Text] Sofia, April 2 (BTA)--Today Mr Todor Zhivkov, first secretary of the Central Committee of the Bulgarian Communist Party and president of the State Council, visited the Embassy of Vietnam in Sofia. He expressed sincere condolences on the death of Mr Ton Duc Thang, president of Vietnam, on behalf of the Central Committee of the Bulgarian Communist Party, the State Council, the government and the people of Bulgaria.

Mr Zhivkov was accompanied by Mr Petur Tanchev, secretary of the Bulgarian Agrarian Union and first vice president of the State Council, by Mr Petur Mladenov, minister of foreign affairs and member of the Politburo of the BCP CC, Mr Krustyu Trichkov, deputy chairman of the Ministerial Council and candidate-member of the Politburo of the BCP CC and Mr Dimitur Stanishev, secretary of the BCP CC.

In the condolences book the Bulgarian leaders put their signatures under the following test: "Let us honour the memory of the veteran of the Vietnamese revolution, the eminent builder of Socialist Vietnam, the ardent patriot and internationalist, our friend and comrade-in-arms--the president of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam, Ton Duc Thang."

ELECTRONICS COOPERATION AGREEMENT SIGNED WITH YUGOSLAVIA

AU032010 Sofia BTA in English 1840 GMT 3 Apr 80 AU

[Text] Sofia, April 3 (BTA)--The ties between Bulgaria and Yugoslavia in electronics and electrical engineering will continue to expand in the future. This is provided for under the general agreement between the Electroimpex and Izotimpex foreign trade organizations and the Electroniska Industria firm of Yugoslavia, which was signed tonight. The long-term agreement in the sphere of industrial cooperation covers mainly the manufacture of radioelectronic appliances for household purposes, computing communications and medical equipment, electronic elements and electric household appliances. New versions of the automatic washing machine Perla are to be jointly manufactured, as well as dishwashers, stereo radio sets and colour TV sets, electric stoves. Bulgarian peripheral devices will be built in the computing equipment turned out by Electroniska Industria. The Yugoslav partner will supply the Bulgarian Izot organization with various types of integrated circuits.

EDITORIAL NOTES DEFICIENCIES OF SELF-SUFFICIENCY SYSTEM

AU020948 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 28 Mar 80 p 2 AU

[Editorial article: "Thoroughly Completing the Reorganization"]

[Text] The self-sufficiency system for supplying the population with basic agricultural goods through the conurbation systems has shown itself to be a correct method of increasing agricultural production and further implementing the national program for improving the people's living standard. In the 2 and a half years since the introduction of the self-sufficiency system, considerably greater amounts of meat, milk, fruit and vegetables, eggs and fish were insured for the people, and the supplying of the conurbation systems with such basic food products has considerably improved.

The instructions adopted by the National Conference on Self-Sufficiency Problems, which was held on 7 January 1980, and the decisions adopted by the Council of Ministers on 21 January 1980 dealing with the further introduction of the system and with adapting it to the economic approach, represent even more solid accomplishments in this respect. The main factor is undoubtedly the decision stipulating that the task of insuring production and guaranteeing supply of the population through the conurbation systems should be entirely entrusted to the National Agro-Industrial Union and should be accomplished by the agro-industrial complexes. Necessary conditions are being created for organically linking the development of private plots with the development of the public sector in agriculture, and for transforming the private plots sector into a natural extension of the public agricultural sector, as well as for eliminating certain negative trends in this respect.

All this has given new impetus to organizational and political work, as well as to work connected with mobilizing cadres. On the basis of norms adopted by the Central Council of the National Agro-Industrial Union, the agro-industrial complexes have developed uniform plans for the production and sale of agricultural goods. The characteristic feature of this situation is the fact that the counterplans are achieving the established consumption norms. The fruit harvest is expected to increase 14.3 percent in 1980, compared with 1979. Vegetable production is expected to increase by 13.6 percent in 1980 compared with 1979. In addition, as the task demands, this increase is mainly being achieved at the expense of the public sector in agriculture. Very positive work has also been accomplished in connection with establishing auxiliary farms attached to enterprises and administrative departments. Their number has increased by 600 since the beginning of 1980.

We expect that in 1980 food supplies will be even more abundant and that we will enjoy greater amounts of high quality, essential food products. This by no means implies, however, that by introducing the self-sufficiency system, necessary changes for the better have been accomplished in all places. It does not mean that in all okrugs, conurbation systems and agro-industrial complexes the necessary efforts have been made to ensure the best possible utilization of available reserves in public farms, private plots and auxiliary farms, as regards the utilization of the soil, the application of technical equipment and the employment of manpower, so that more agricultural goods may be produced. Can we justify the fact, for example, that in Blagoevgrad, Kurdzhali, Pernik, Pazardzhik, Sliven and Smolyan okrugs, the necessary efforts have not been devoted to insuring the production and the calculated norms for meat? [paragraph continues]

The situation is similar for milk production in Veliko Turnovo, Vidin, Plovdiv, Tolbukhin and Ruse okrugs, as well as in the Kyustendil, Pazardzhik, and Yambol okrugs, where the consumption of this valuable food product is expected to be lower in 1980 than in 1979. This situation should not be tolerated!

Many shortcomings have been allowed to occur in the case of deliveries and purchases as well. Only 39 percent of the cattle and poultry available from private plots had been sold by the middle of March 1980, while in 1979, 47 percent had been sold. The trend in the case of fruit and vegetables deliveries and purchases is particularly alarming.

A number of other tasks are not being implemented on schedule. For example, it had been planned to distribute 200,000 decares of abandoned plots as private plots to the people and to the auxiliary farms by 30 March 1980. The programs of the okrugs envisage the distribution of 160,000 decares of such plots but, by the middle of March 1980, only 30,000 decares had actually been distributed. In Pleven, Shumen, Gabrovo, Vratsa, Vidin and Yambol okrugs, registered plots exist, but from the beginning of 1980 to the present, not one decare has been distributed. This case confirms eloquently the inadmissible underestimation of this task. The people's needs for seeds for alfalfa, lentils and peas, as well as their needs for seeds for apricot, peach, black cherry and red cherry trees, as well as other orchard trees, have not been fully covered.

Do we need more eloquent examples before we realize that the tasks connected with self-sufficiency in the conurbation systems are not being adequately coped with, and that not all links responsible for the creation of necessary conditions to produce more goods for the population have been sufficiently mobilized? The task of the party and state leading bodies and of the conurbation system's administrative leaderships, as well as the tasks of the managements of agro-industrial complexes within the okrugs, which have failed to insure enough self-sufficiency resources, is now to persist in energetic efforts to uncover and make use of additional reserves. Wherever, for objective reasons, norms cannot be attained, it is possible to conclude agreements on mutual deliveries between neighboring okrugs.

Prompt measures are necessary in order to overcome delays in the signing of contracts and in purchasing goods, especially as regards the milk, meat and egg sectors. In this respect, even more immediate and effective assistance and control are required from the National Agro-Industrial Union's Executive Council. The assistance of the Central Cooperative Union, of the Ministry of Domestic Trade and Public Services is also needed, as is the strictest vigilance in respect of the proper and timely distribution and allocation of the necessary fodder supplies.

The organs and departments which have been entrusted with special tasks by the National Conference, and on the basis of decision number one adopted by the Council of Ministers, must decisively improve their work in this respect: The Ministry of the Machine Building Industry, the Ministry of the Chemical Industry and the Foreign Trade Ministry, as well as others, are among these organs and departments.

The further improvement and introduction of the self-sufficiency system demands even greater efforts on the part of the leading organs and organizations of the Fatherland front, the BNAU, the trade unions and the Komsomol. These organs and organizations are not only expected to brief the population on the accomplishment of such great and responsible tasks, but are also obliged to prepare and mobilize the people in this respect!

The further implementation and perfection of the self-sufficiency system must become a nationwide cause and duty.

BILAK PRESENTS CPCZ PRESIDIUM REPORT ON IDEOLOGICAL WORK

AU291455 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 27 Mar 80 pp 3, 4, 5 AU

[CPCZ Central Committee Presidium report submitted by Vasil Bilak, CPCZ Central Committee Presidium member and secretary, at the 15th CPCZ Central Committee session held on 25 March in Prague: "For Further Raising the Level and Effectiveness of Political-Educational and Ideological Work"]

[Text] Esteemed male and female comrades, in the last decade questions of ideological work, which we are to assess at the present session, have stood in the center of attention of the Central Committee, the Presidium, the Secretariat and our entire party. At its 1972 session the CPCZ Central Committee dealt with ideological problems in their totality. The negotiations at that time significantly contributed toward consolidating the party's unity, steeling it in the ideological sense and developing theoretical and political-educational work, they substantially helped mobilize all society's forces for the active support of the party's policy and the implementation of its Marxist-Leninist principles in our life.

The report that the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium is submitting to the present session shows how the conclusions formulated by the 15th congress for the ideological sphere are being fulfilled, and what tasks are being presented to us in this sector by the present complicated times.

In the near future we will be recalling the historic CPCZ Central Committee sessions held in April and May 1969. They have become a significant landmark in the life of our party and society. In the years that have passed in the meanwhile, the party's leading role has deepened, the Leninist principles and norms of party work in the party's life have been revived and the party's unity has been consolidated on the foundations of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism. The relations between the CPCZ and CPSU, between the Czechoslovak and Soviet people are based on unwavering and sincere fraternity and all-around cooperation. Likewise, our relations with the Marxist-Leninist parties of the other countries of the socialist community and their nations are developing successfully.

The past decade was a period of intensively fulfilling the program of building the advanced socialist society as set by the 14th and 15th party congresses. In our party's history and the history of building socialism, the seventies will be appraised as a period in which--as Comrade Husak stressed in his new year's speech--"the Czechoslovak people, under the CPCZ's leadership and with the help of all components of the National Front, accomplished a great feat for the prosperity of their fatherland, a feat which they can regard with justified pride."

On this path we have had to cope with serious problems and difficulties. The complicated nature of this effort was enhanced by the fact that the new and increasingly demanding tasks had to be solved at the same time as the unpropitious legacy of the sixties was being overcome. Every step forward was accompanied by the class enemies' attempts to frustrate our work. From the very first day that Comrade Husak was elected to head the party, the international reaction organized political, diplomatic and economic discrimination against Czechoslovakia.

The reaction tried all the means it could: It promised and intimidated; it attempted to disrupt the unity of the party and the people, the unity of our nations and our friendship, alliance and cooperation with the Soviet Union; it fabricated and spread various slanders and rumors about conflicts in the party's leadership; it openly meddled in our internal affairs and organized opposition elements, which it goaded--and still goads--into engaging in antistate activities. Its campaign resulted in unprecedented pressure on our country.

In spite of all obstacles and despite all difficulties, we have coped with the tasks. It was not an easy path, it required from the party's leadership a homogenous will, patience, courage and determination. We were able to achieve successes only thanks to the creative implementation of Marxism-Leninism, only thanks to our loyalty to this revolutionary doctrine--thanks to the fact that in this spirit the party developed a great political-educational and organizational work and won the overwhelming majority of our people for its policy. This was manifested in the achieved results, which are the accomplishment of the class-conscious and selfless work of the workers, cooperative farmers, the intelligentsia and all strata of our socialist society.

This is how the firm unity of the party and the people was forged--this unity, which is our most valuable political capital, the main source of the strength and firmness of our socialist system and one of the decisive prerequisites of the successful solution of our present and future tasks. This capital can be enriched, multipled and protected only on the basis of principled Marxist-Leninist policy, on the basis of a unity of words and deeds and of broad, mass-based political and ideological-educational work. Not for a moment must we slacken our everyday contacts with the people, the effort to constantly win and consolidate their trust, or our ideological influence. Wherever the management bodies and responsible workers sensitively listen to the people's opinions, wherever problems are not evaded or camouflaged, but solved with enterprise, trust in the policy pursued by the party and our state is consolidated, and even very difficult tasks are much more easily coped with. The scope for developing the working people's activity is enhanced, as are the prerequisites for an effective fight against the various influences of bourgeois propaganda, against those who are spreading misinformation or casting doubt on our policy.

The Central Committee and the Presidium are not only being declarative about this basic duty of everyday work with the people and about ideological activity. They demand, and they will see to it, that the party bodies and organizations and the communists in all state and economic bodies and components of the National Front consistently fulfill this duty. There is not one statement by Comrade Husak, general secretary of our party's Central Committee, that does not stress the importance of struggling for the people's minds, and the necessity of everybody understanding our policy and actively supporting it. Broad ideological activity is an inseparable part of political-organizational and management work, of the common effort of the entire party and of the executive and economic bodies and organizations of the National Front to develop the working and civic activities of the masses. Only thus is it possible to accomplish the great and exacting tasks set by our party for the further development of our socialist society. This approach is in keeping with the best traditions of our party --it was always the prerequisite of its successes.

The Cardinal Question of the Present

Male and female comrades, in working out the line of the 15th congress, the Central Committee concentrated its main attention on consolidating the party's unity and action ability, on strengthening the socialist system; on developing the national economy and social policy; and on rearing the socialist man.

We were always occupied with foreign policy matters and with consolidating Czechoslovakia's international position as a firm component of the socialist community.

At the 15th Central Committee session in March 1978 we stated that the 15th congress program has been grasped by the people, who support it and are successfully implementing it in their everyday devoted work.

Since the 15th congress the level and maturity of our entire party have grown further. The party has strengthened its worker core; it has received into its ranks thousands of young people and it has consolidated its leading role in society. It has enriched itself by acquiring further valuable experience and it has been capable of reacting, both in time and correctly, to the new internal and external conditions in which our economy and our entire society are developing.

The positive changes in the social structure of our society have continued. The qualitative changes inside the workers class have deepened; its political maturity, educational standards and cultural level have improved, and its leading position in society consolidated. Qualitative changes are also taking place among the ranks of cooperative farmers. Our rural areas, where backwardness has definitely disappeared, are firmly backing socialism. Together with the reorganization of the material-technical base of socialist agriculture, the qualification standards of the employees of agricultural enterprises have considerably improved. The numbers of the members of our intelligentsia are increasing, and the socialist nature of all groups of the intelligentsia is deepening. They are making a significant contribution to the successes of our national economy, science, education and culture and, by their creative work, they express their close ties with the workers class and cooperative farmers, with socialism.

Side by side with the changes in the social structure and with the modernization of the material-technical base, side by side with the development of science, education and culture, further progress is taking place in drawing the classes and social groups closer to each other and in overcoming the substantial differences between cities and villages, between individual areas, and between physical and spiritual work. The moral-political unity of our society, the unity and friendship among our nations and nationalities have further deepened.

Now, on the threshold of the eighties, Czechoslovakia is a modern state, mature in every way; a state with a powerful economic and spiritual potential at its disposal. Its typical feature is the dynamics of its development, the firm cohesion of the party and the people, the unity and concordant course with the Soviet Union and also other countries of the socialist community. This creates a reliable foundation for our security and our future. Herein also lies the most valuable return on the party's political and ideopolitical work, aimed at creatively developing the working people's class conscious activity and initiative.

All people who are not prejudiced against socialism must recognize these irreversible successes of our development. Social and life security, the realistic possibilities for asserting oneself that the working man has, the achievements which everybody in our system can make use of, from the very day of his birth through old age--these are unattainable under capitalism, no matter which state we take.

The ideological front has undoubtedly contributed to all the successes achieved by our people under the Communist Party's leadership. However, it would be an unforgivable mistake not to see the weaknesses and shortcomings in the work of this front--all the more so since the times are presenting us with new and significant tasks, which will not be easy to solve.

The 15th congress most urgently pointed out that the further building of the advanced socialist society will demand from everybody a high degree of class consciousness, selflessness, discipline, a creative approach and a sense of the new. This places substantially higher demands on the entire ideological sphere, on all ideological workers.

Our ideological front is confronted with an extremely important and topical task: To mobilize the working people for the party's aims, to explain the internal and external conditions for materializing our plans and intentions, and to show that we must overcome internal problems and difficulties in direct dependence on the specific situation in the world; at the same time we must not for a moment lose sight of the purpose and the revolutionary perspective of the revolutionary social changes we are now witnessing on all continents, changes that demand international support and solidarity.

Without a profound explanation of the unity of national and international interests, of the duties we are fulfilling as a firm link of the socialist community, the people would be unable to grasp our party's policy and to lend it their full support. It is particularly important that they understand the feasibility of our possibilities and that they realize that not everything depends on our will alone. We are orienting all our efforts toward making the results of the people's work, of all efforts and all means, serve peaceful purposes and man's welfare. But if the most reactionary imperialist forces continue to develop ever new and yet more destructive and costly weapons, and to deploy them west of our borders, to threaten the freedom and security of our socialist fatherland--then it is our sacred duty to do everything to insure peace.

The question of class consciousness, of a firm conviction and devotion to the cause of socialism, is a cardinal one. The three decades of socialist construction in our country have provided us with sufficient experience about the complicated nature of this evolution, which has correctly assimilated quite a few ideas from the beginning of the revolution and simultaneously consolidated the foundations on which we are building the new society. In our ideological work it was necessary to overcome quite a few deviations from the revolutionary doctrine, to overcome expressions of revisionism, of leftwing and rightwing opportunism, and the elements of romaniticism, doctrinairism and subjectivism. Practice has led us to recognize that the path toward socialism is a complicated and sharp social struggle, in which it is necessary to plan on the march, the direction of the course to be taken and to study whether it is correct, to promptly solve the various problems, to learn from mistakes, to assess one's every step self-critically, and always to find the time for analysing the results achieved, as well as for the necessary regrouping of forces. We have learned a bitter lesson, about how dangerous it is to underestimate the retarding force of petty bourgeois attitudes, the ability to regenerate that is present in the vestiges of the old society, and the tendency to be carried away by illusions and fantasies, or to be impatient, to believe that a single generation can solve everything, to fail to respect the objective logic that governs socialist construction.

On the basis of its understanding of this historical experience, the party is shaping the Marxist-Leninist unity of its ranks and realistically designing long-term plans, in the awareness that their fate and the way they will be carried out by the creative activity of the masses will be decided on by our ability to connect theory with practice and not to permit them to clash.

The Concern of the Entire Party

The present phase of building the advanced socialist society requires the united efforts of the entire party, efforts oriented toward intensifying and improving the quality of both the political-organizational and the ideoeducational work. This phase also reflects the logical growth of the significance of the subjective factor in the building of socialism, on the path toward communism. It is imperative to succeed in insuring that political-educational work permeates to a far greater extent than heretofore the entire activity of party bodies and organizations, of state and economic bodies, national committees, trade unions, youth organizations and the entire National Front. One of the serious shortcomings we frequently encounter is that many tasks set by the Central Committee or the CPCZ Central Committee sessions are being acknowledged verbally and stressed in slogans but it is not everywhere that one approaches the fulfillment of these tasks in a responsible manner.

It is not that we lack the organizational links for materializing the party's resolutions. We most certainly cannot complain about that. Obviously, the problem does not lie in the failure to define the sphere of the authority and duties of various institutions and executives, either; neither does it lie in the scarcity of good, clearcut and specific resolutions. The mistake is that, in our country, a lot of formalism, making excuses and indolence still exists, and that those who bear the responsibility to do so not always act as principled communists, but often try to be smart and to explain the shortcomings in their own work by so-called objective reasons. These misdemeanors can on no account be tolerated, overlooked, or even yielded to. It is necessary to draw concrete conclusions from them--and to do this pointedly, targeting them at every person who does not fulfill his duties.

To create a responsible attitude toward duties, toward the socialist society, toward work--that is the pivotal task of political-educational activity, which must be closely linked to the practical activities of the party and the socialist state. Responsible workers, bodies and organizations must be assessed not only according to how they drafted the resolutions or directives, or according to the number of meetings, symposiums, lectures or training classes they organized, attended or graduated from, but primarily according to the specific results of their work.

The rearing of socialist man is a complicated, long-term process, not limited in time. Socialist man is shaped, and matures, in the multifaceted process of building socialism and communism. He is influenced by his family, by school, the working collective and the life and problems of his plant and community. In an educational process one must respect the fact that an ideal man, a man without faults and various weaknesses, does not exist. Honesty, diligence, devotion, a sense of justice and progress, patriotism and internationalism, these are qualities that man is not born with. He acquires them through upbringing and positive examples. What is unattainable, cannot be an example, either. It is not our aim to rear ascetics and saints; we want to raise developing people who know how to work and enjoy life. Our ideal is not some kind of supernatural hero, but a diligent man, who is devoted to the cause of socialism, who is a convinced patriot and internationalist. Such people are pioneers of socialism and bearers of the revolutionism of our present.

"The revolutionary nature of our present times," Comrade Husak stated at the CPCZ Central Committee session in November 1974, "lies primarily in everyday persistent, even if trifling, work for our party, for our society; in work that shapes into the great feat of socialist construction. It also lies in the unappeasable attitude toward shortcomings, toward all that hampers our road forward, as well as in the sense of all that is new and progressive.

It lies in socialist patriotism and proletarian internationalism, in the militant, creative and highly active approach to the implementation of our party's policy; it lies in the awareness that, by our work, we are strengthening the socialist community and contributing toward the victory of communism throughout the world."

The Important Task of Educational Work

The heroes of today are the members of socialist labor brigades, who apply progressive production methods, the miners who are not reluctant to sacrifice even their free Saturdays and Sundays; the railroad men heroically struggling against the vagaries of the weather; the thousands of workers in the building industry, in unified cooperative farms, hospitals, schools and services; all those who are protecting our people's peaceful work and our socialist system; all those who are giving society more than is required of them. Such people are not mere symbols, they are real, live heroes, reared by our party and the socialist system.

The systematic care for the developing of socialist competition and of other forms of the working people's initiative is one of the most important political and ideological tasks of every party organization, every trade union organization, every leading worker. Practice confirms that in all places where competition is not a formal affair, where it acts as an effective instrument for increasing production, it is also an important means of educational activity. It fulfills two functions in one: It insures both the high-quality and economical fulfillment of the plan, and man's education.

Our system places a high value on people who work not only to their own advantage, but who also think of the interests and needs of society. We must all the more consistently apply the socialist principles of remuneration according to the quantity, quality and social significance of accomplished work; we must not tolerate egalitarianism, and even less such antisocialist phenomena as parasitism or instances of a slovenly person sponging on the work of honest people.

Egalitarianism is not a modern phenomenon; its roots lie in the ancient longings of the exploited for social equality and justice. The socialist system gradually eliminates social inequality. It guarantees the right to the basic living requirements for every citizen. This is one of the greatest merits of our social system. As everything, this, too, has a reverse side. There are enough people thinking that they can enjoy the achievements, without themselves contributing toward the growth of the social wealth. It is neither an easy, nor a short-term matter to overcome egalitarianism. It requires both the perfection of the wages policy, and strict care for its implementation in practice; and also the development--and we must not lose sight of this--of persistent political-educational work. We must establish an atmosphere that will make people in all places understand that it is only just and socialist to remunerate for work according to its quantity, quality and social contribution; and, on the other hand, that egalitarianism is the basis of what is in fact inegalitarianism and injustive, and that in its consequences it immobilizes working initiative and devotion and has nothing in common with socialism.

It is quite incorrect to believe that all people must have the same needs and hobbies, and that they should organize their lives according to the same pattern. Already in their Manifesto of the Communist Party, Marx and Engels sharply condemned primitive, Utopian socialism, characterizing it as reactionary, because it advocated "general ascetism and gross leveling." Referring to Engels, Lenin declared: "Equality is an empty phrase, if we do not understand it as the elimination of classes.

In this sense we are in favor of equality. But to deduce from this that we will make all people mutually equal, that is the emptiest phrase ever, and a silly fiction...."

Wherever the principles of socialist remuneration are being violated, contrary to socialist morals, the influence of political-educational work is reduced and the working man's feeling of responsibility and his awareness of conserving is weakened. Many tasks await us in this sector--in theory, in propaganda and in agitation.

For a Correct View on Youth

The process of shaping man as a person who thinks and acts in a socialist way, as a comprehensively developing personality, is not taking place in isolation from society and its everyday problems. It is taking place in the collective, in man's active participation in the life and development of society, in the struggle to solve the practical tasks of building socialism. The process depends on many socioeconomic, political and ideological factors, both domestic and international. None of them may be ignored in political-educational work. Neither must we forget that a citizen's attitude toward socialism and toward our ideology is greatly influenced by the level of work carried out by the individual links of the economic and social machinery.

From this there also follows the demand for being comprehensive in ideological activities, which is a prerequisite for their effectiveness. That demand, entailing the combination of upbringing--regarding a world outlook--morale and work, requires a differentiated approach. It is necessary to speak with the people frankly, comprehensively and convincingly, with a knowledge and respect for the peculiarities of the setting in question and of the social, nationality and age structure, and for the specifics of the conditions of life and different experiences.

The significance of a comprehensive and differentiated approach is extremely enhanced in work with youth. Here in particular it is imperative to have a deeper concept and an intense differentiation, as well as high responsibility--in the family, at school, in the communications media, in artistic work, and particularly in the activities of the revolutionary trade union movement, the socialist youth union, the pioneer organization and the entire National Front. Care for youth lies at the center of our party's attention. It is the basic and lasting task of the socialist state. We are not stressing this because of some problems with the young generation, problems that would cause us concern. Sweeping judgements about youth, which denigrate it or idealize it, are both simplistic and harmful. In the same way that the notion cannot hold its ground that it is necessary to hold young people by their hand and to rear them to become exact copies of the preceding generation, or foist on them this generation's way of life, it is also invalid to believe that youth should be left to its own devices in its development.

It is frequently recalled that young people have not lived through capitalism and do not know about it through their own experience--that they have not undergone class struggles. That is true. But this does not prevent them from identifying themselves with the values of socialism. Their profile is positively determined by the fact that they are growing up under socialism, and are therefore less marked by the ideopolitical and moral influences of the past. Young people accept the end of exploitation and the socialist reconstruction of society--which is a tremendous historical victory in our nations' history--as a self-evident reality. Our party and the socialist state have established all the necessary conditions for youth to be able to combine studies and work with an active participation in the life and management of society, and to be able to broadly participate in society's cultural and spiritual development.

Among our youth there are many people who place their creative enthusiasm and the energy of their youth in the service of the ideals of socialism. The young generation is bound to the further perspectives of the development of socialism, and regards these perspectives' materialization as the purpose and substance of their mission in life.

This fact must not confuse us, or lead us to recklessness. Nothing would be more harmful than to succumb to the illusion that youth under socialism develops with conflicts and problems. Youth is not burdened by the past to any great extent but it is also not immune to various negative influences. We must constantly work with the youth, we must not weaken our educational influence, we must show it the complicated nature of the revolutionary path and the fact that the results we have achieved are the fruit of the great selfless work and struggles of whole generations. A young person is always strongly oriented, in his interests, toward the future. But even the young must not forget that the future is created in a hard struggle, in a persistent effort for a lasting advance of the socialist society.

Young people have very strict criteria for what is good and what is bad. They are particularly sensitive to the disharmony of words and deeds. They are deeply concerned about inconsistency, formalism, lack of principle and hypocrisy. But it is not easy for them to orient themselves in all this correctly. The lack of experience in life often makes it impossible for them to distinguish what is gold, and what mere gilt, or who really means well for them, and who is merely undercutting. We all like to recall the teachers, the foremen and superiors who were strict with us but who taught us much, for all that.

A young person does not like moralizing. But to guide a person to respect parents and work, to be considerate toward old people, to respect the basic norms of socialist coexistence, to acquire socialist morale and good manners in public--this is not moralizing, it is an inseparable and binding part of upbringing. It is possible to have understanding for the various forms of young people's entertainment, and sometimes even for their rather carefree approach to life. But it is harmful to overlook phenomena like, for instance, a frivolous attitude toward starting a family, or even to overlook manifestations of amorality, coarseness, vandalism and various forms of violence, even if they are isolated.

It is the task of our party, the state, the family and the socialist institutions to educate young people so they become principled and morally and ideologically mature citizens. History knows many examples of new generations that multipled the heritage of the preceding generations but, deplorably, there have also been cases when the chances were wasted. When we succeed in teaching our youth to respect the great accomplishments of their predecessors, to respect the progressive traditions and our material and intellectual culture, when we succeed in teaching our youth to link love for the homeland with the great prospects our country has in the family of the socialist community, to link socialist patriotism with proletarian internationalism, then we can be sure of the future of our youth, of the future of our entire country. To guide our youth to these goals and to instill these values in their minds is a task which we must not spare time or means to fulfill.

We must develop the ideological education of the youth while respecting differences in age and social origin. Nothing would be more harmful than if we approached youth in a stereotyped manner, according to a uniform pattern. Young people educated in our schools, in factories and agricultural enterprises must be assigned responsible economic work and integrated into the activities of national committees and social organizations.

We do not have in mind some sort of replacement of one generation by another, but a permanent process of assigning young people to responsible posts, and a combining of the experiences of elders with youthful enthusiasm, as stipulated by the 15th CPCZ Congress.

Physical education has an important place in working with young people. When it is developed on a truly mass basis it not only very effectively enhances the physical fitness of young people but also forms in them a healthy competitive spirit, tenaciousness, a sense of the collective and an assortment of necessary personal and moral qualities. We are proud of our spartakiads, which are a display of the strength of youth, a testimony of the broad interest in physical education, and an evidence of the organizational abilities of our physical education movement. However, the spartakiads cannot replace systematic everyday care for man's physical education.

Sport is being performed on a broad basis in our country. Great attention and considerable means are earmarked for top-level sports. We sincerely rejoice at individual outstanding achievements and they are accorded high social appreciation. However, we must not disguise the fact that a visible stagnation and sometimes even a crisis is becoming apparent in some areas of sport, and that we are losing positions that we have traditionally held. Those facts must be analyzed and it is necessary to adopt measures that the results correspond more to the opportunities our society is extending to the athletes. This is an area that very noticeably affects our citizens' pride and it has a strong influence on education in socialist patriotism.

Education Is Part of the Development of Society

Comrades, the party's economic policy, as stressed by the 15th CPCZ Congress, is of decisive importance for the construction of an advanced socialist society, for the growth of its wealth and an upswing of our people's living standards.

We justly say: We will live according to how we work. This slogan contains profound wisdom. In every social order the production of material things provides the basis for the society's existence. Marx and Engels stressed that before people could occupy themselves with politics, science, arts and so forth, they had to eat, dress and have shelter. In socialism, for the first time in history, the fruits of work belong to those who create them. The people have become the managers in their homeland.

However, a new society is born, as was stressed by the founders of Marxism-Leninism, with the birthmarks of the old society, in a sharp class struggle against bourgeois ideology, petty bourgeois vestiges and the old psychology. Social awareness lags objectively behind changes in the material base. That is why it is so important to mobilize subjective factors and to influence the consciousness of the masses for the ideas of socialism to become a material force.

A conscious attitude toward work is of particular importance. Organization of labor and the education of people are two aspects that form an indivisible unity under socialism. Scientific planning and management, the application of democratic principles and the development of a broad initiative of the work collectives are important factors of multiplying social wealth. In education socialism possesses an inexhaustible resource for its development. That which the preceding social orders achieved by force, by economic coercion, by the threat of hunger, is achieved in a socialist society by way of a just remuneration according to work merits and by the force of the masses' awareness.

Without raising man's awareness and his political level and without strengthening his moral qualities, it would be impossible to insure a successful construction of the material-technical base of communism or the development of socialist social relationships. All the successes we have achieved in the postwar reconstruction of the national economy, in the socialization of the countryside, in the entire development of our socialist economy would be unthinkable without the systematic, broadly developed ideological and political education of the masses. The people's attitude toward fulfillment of set tasks, their activity and initiative in work and, to a considerable degree, the overall moral and political state of the society depend on how we succeed in clarifying economic policy and making it accessible, and on how people understand it. In socialism, the all-round harmonious development of the personality has become not only the goal of socialist and communist construction but, at the same time, also the most dynamic factor of the development of production forces.

The effectiveness of ideological work can hardly be gauged by immediate tangible results. As stressed by the 15th CPCZ Congress, the criterion of the effectiveness of ideological work is the people's conduct, the political attitudes they assume toward the problems and tasks of the present.

The main thing on which ideological work must focus as regards the national economy is an all-round contribution to the successful struggle for implementation of the strategic line of the party's economic policy aimed at a high effectiveness of production, thriftiness and good quality of all work.

The perfection of the system of planning and management of the national economy is one of the important tasks on which the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium, the CSSR Government and the appropriate organs focus their attention, in the spirit of the resolutions of the 15th congress. The CPCZ Central Committee Presidium and the government have adopted a resolution concerning perfection of the system of planned management of the national economy. At present, party organs and organizations, the economic sphere and the broad public are acquainting themselves with the entire package. It is envisaged that the basic principles of the perfected system will go into effect at the beginning of the Seventh 5-Year Plan. What is involved is not some sort of new model of management and planning, but a perfection of the existing system of management in order to raise the responsibility at all levels of management, work collectives and individuals, and to assign indexes that give the increasing effectiveness and quality of work the decisive role. The new measures are designed to strengthen the role of the plan, of the socialist state and its directive organs in the national economy; to enhance the influence of economic instruments and material and moral incentives; and to raise the authority, accountability and quality of decision-making of the ranking personnel. Implementation of these new intentions will undoubtedly require great organizational and administrative effort. However, even the most perfect administrative and legal-administrative measures will miss the target if we fail to make the working people correctly understand the contents and goals of these intentions. The party as a whole, the revolutionary trade union movement and the economic sphere must now be concerned with implementing the new measures, with convincing the party and the broad public about their correctness and necessity, and with asserting them in the appropriate organs so that those organs do not start backing off when the first obstacles are encountered.

The full application of the perfected system of management and planning of the national economy presupposes a mobilization of all existing resources of economic development, an intensification of the international socialist economic integration, the solution of new problems ensuing from changes in the world economy, and a far more pronounced application of the results of science and technology as the decisive factor for the growth of labor productivity.

It would be unthinkable to further substantially increase the productivity of labor, to raise the quality of products and expand the range of goods, to overcome manpower shortages and to multiply the national wealth without a speedier application of the results of science and technology in the production process. Those leading workers, no matter what the level of management, who fail to grasp this will not be able to master their tasks. The perfected system of management and planning of the national economy places qualitatively higher demands on education, on people's consciousness and on the quality of management, and requires a maximum development of the creative power of all work collectives.

Against Routine, Favoring Courage for Everything New

Our ideological front, all its links, must arm and prepare themselves to be able to comprehensively clarify what is demanded of each worker, what his concrete share should be in implementing the perfected system of management. One of the decisive tasks of our ideological work is to explain the causes, the nature and the consequences of profound changes in the external and internal conditions of our economic development, to clarify the consequences ensuing from them for our development and our work in the eighties, to stress the fundamental inevitability of raising precision and performance in all sectors of our activities, and to assert higher criteria for evaluating results and people.

The practical implementation of the new measures, which--in many respects--have the consequence of breaking away from habitual forms and methods of work and thinking, from routine and inertia and from lack of flexibility in operative management, will require courage and consistency. The experiment concerning management of effectiveness and quality that is being tested in many enterprises reconfirms the old experience that the protagonists of new methods of work are getting into conflict with all those who are complacent and content with what has been achieved. That is why it is more important than ever before to support innovators, all those who open the doors for wider activity and work initiative of collectives, everyone who does not let himself be discouraged by difficulties and realizes that the success of our economic and social program is determined by production, in plants, industrial and agricultural enterprises, in scientific institutes and blueprint and design offices.

It cannot be said that in the past our party paid little attention to questions of the effectiveness of social production and thriftiness. However, never in the past have those questions confronted us with such urgency and sharpness as now when we have to carefully use every liter of gasoline, every kilogram of metal, every kilowatt hour of electricity and every kilogram of fodder, and effectively use every working hour. When expensive, high-performance machinery--made in Czechoslovakia or imported from abroad--is standing idly about, when production facilities and working hours remain unused, when enormous values are frozen in unnecessary reserves and poor-quality products, it helps neither the economy, nor socialism, nor socialist construction. A great number of examples could be cited to demonstrate the material and moral damage thus caused.

Those shortcomings have been spoken about at the congress and frequently at central committee sessions. They are also being assessed by the government and by the revolutionary trade union movement. They are the subject of meetings, are written about in the press and spoken about in the addresses of state representatives. There is only one way of overcoming them--to wage an uncompromising battle against even seemingly petty shortcomings, to eliminate the causes of their emergence. Every sensible person understands that this is not easy.

The shortcomings have many causes, many of them are deeply rooted in the past. They consist of people's thinking, of subjectivism, of the assertion of sectional and local interests and of the failure to understand all-social needs. However, nothing would be more harmful than to capitulate before difficulties, no matter whether they are of a subjective or objective nature. The struggle against them requires determination and courage to oppose demagogy that presents the demand for discipline, order and a dedicated fulfillment of tasks as something antisocial.

Responsibility of the Ranking Personnel

In this respect it is necessary to mobilize our entire ideological front and to create the appropriate public opinion at all workplaces and at all levels of management. This must be simultaneously aided by the socialist legal order, by the consistent observance of valid norms and of state and planning discipline, by the enforcement of order in the management and organization of labor and in material-technical supplies, by the assertion of discipline in supplier-consignee relations and by systematic control. Those demands must be asserted energetically by each party organ, each party organization and each communist. The same applies, to an even greater extent, to those in charge of central, state and economic organs. A great part of them work honestly and with dedication, place great demands on their own work and on the work of those they supervise, see to a healthy and creative atmosphere in the work collectives and assert technological and economic progress. Some, however, evade responsibility, seek shortcomings only in the lower levels of management and fail to see that precisely at their workplaces--in the ministries and economic production units--there is a great deal of persistent hackneyed and stereotyped approaches and lack of self-criticism. Deplorably, there are even employees who like to ascribe the successes achieved by others to themselves and to feed on them while shifting the blame for setbacks--for which they themselves bear the greatest responsibility--onto others. The wisdom of the proverb "they plowed, they cut wood, and I was still in bed. They rang the dinner bell and I came running," applies to them fully.

Personal example plays an extraordinarily important role in educational work. No one gains respect and esteem by being appointed to an office. Respect and esteem must be won by conscientious and responsible work, by knowledge, by a sense of everything that is new and progressive and by an attentive approach to people and their needs. A functionary who makes illicit use of his position sheds a bad light on thousands of honest functionaries. Wherever the basic party and trade union organizations do not tolerate adulation and careerism, where they create a healthy atmosphere for criticism and self-criticism, where the evaluation of the ranking personnel is not a formal affair and corresponds to the principles of cadre work, there is no fertile soil for any abuse of office. As Comrade Husak stressed at the 15th congress, he who lacks the following attributes cannot be a good leading worker: patience, ability to listen attentively to critical suggestions and to respond to them correctly, and ability to self-critically assess one's own work and to create an atmosphere of critical exactingness. He also said that we will continue to strive for a healthy stability of cadres, but warned at the same time that this does not mean that those who fail to insure the fulfillment of tasks, who stagnate in their development and who do not approach their duties with the necessary responsibility will be retained in responsible posts.

Those requirements, which form the generally recognized criteria of our cadre policy, are only with difficulty gaining ground in practice. The directives for cadre work are correct and clear.

However, in evaluating people one often proceeds according to a stereotyped pattern, and the approach often contains more diplomacy and false congeniality than a truthful look at the abilities and political and moral qualities of the person. It is essential that cadres be professionally prepared, that they know the problems of their sector and have the requisite organizational abilities. That is, after all, demanded also of a capitalist manager. However, socialism demands even more. The basic criterion of each responsible worker must be his unreserved faithfulness to the cause of socialism, and his ideological and moral maturity. Only a person who is dedicated to socialism and demonstrates this dedication by concrete deeds can fill a collective with enthusiasm, lead it and serve as an example in work and personal life. It is necessary to rely on such people, to entrust posts to them and not spare time for work with them. That is the guarantee for less bureaucracy, less narrowminded local interests and less irresponsibility.

Let us not forget that many people form their image of the party, socialism and our ideology and goals on the basis of the conduct, behavior and work of executives and functionaries of the party, state organs, the revolutionary trade union movement and national committees. All of us must be aware of this and must decide and act accordingly. The effectiveness of political-educational work depends on this to a considerable extent. Lenin's idea that the positive example is of extraordinary significance for enlisting people to the cause of socialism and its final victory has lost nothing of its topicality.

Urgent Problems of Our Life

Comrades, the correct understanding of the standard of living and of the socialist way of life is an urgent problem confronting our political-educational work, but so is the planning and management of production. The systematic growth of the cultural and material standards of the people and a generous social policy are characteristic of the socialist society. There is no doubt that our society has achieved a high degree in satisfying people's material and intellectual needs. We are justly proud of this fact, which cannot be refuted by bourgeois propaganda.

The socialist way of life is the aggregate result of revolutionary transformations brought about by the people--under the leadership of the communist party--in the political, socioeconomic and cultural sphere. A prerequisite for this was the establishment of people's power, the liquidation of the antagonism of classes, the elimination of exploitation and all forms of social oppression, and the fact that man was relieved of elementary social worries and uncertainties. The socialist way of life logically evolves from the contents of the socialist revolution. Its decisive characteristics are determined by the fact that the exploited and humiliated working man has become a truly free man who determines his fate and the fate of his country. Our lifestyle contains a wide array of man's creative activity. It enhances man's noble qualities that have been oppressed and stiffled for centuries by the exploitative system. The socialist person is not concerned only with himself, with his privacy. The socialist person takes initiative in the solution of all-social problems, takes part in the problems of his collective, in the joys and worries of his community, region and the society as a whole. One of his features is his irreconcilable attitude toward shortcomings and everything harming socialism. He is proud of his socialist homeland but has respect for other nations and their cultures. He is a patriot and internationalist. Racism, all manifestations of discrimination against people, religious intolerance and chauvinism are alien to him. He longs for education and knowledge and finds the sense of life in creative activity, in the creation of values for society.

He has a profoundly emotional and responsible attitude to the family, and insures the development of the family as a firm link of socialist society. He is an aware fighter for social progress and world peace. The socialist way of life is characterized by harmony among individuals, group and social interests.

The socialist way of life does not come about without conflicts. Its creation is a complicated long-term process, during which it is necessary to fight for that which is new and at the same time to overcome the entire system of values corresponding to the exploitative system. We cannot ignore the fact that the vestiges of old reactionary habits and traditions still persist, that there are petty bourgeois ways and egotism, criminality and parasitism. The formation and consolidation of the socialist way of life is and must be in the permanent focus of attention of our party and the socialist state and the subject of intensive educational work.

We perceive the task to form and consolidate the socialist way of life as part of the sharp ideological confrontation with reactionary capitalist influences. We are concerned with an active formation of people's needs and interests that substantially differs--both in content and form--from the needs and interests of the exploiting classes. We are concerned with the creation of ethics, to which petty bourgeois ways and the absolutizing of individual interests are alien. In contrast to capitalism, in socialism man is not a slave to things. Things must serve man, they must aid his all-round development and enrich his life. No one can be opposed to people owning weekend cottages, cars and households furnished with modern useful things--on the contrary, this reflects the high living standards in our country. However, we are and will be against the weekend cottage, the car and property becoming the purpose of people's lives.

In the industrially most advanced countries, capitalism has undoubtedly achieved a high degree of assortment and consumption of goods, but at the same time it has drifted into a blind alley with its consumer-type concept of life. The omnipresent advertisement offers not only miscellaneous types of goods but simultaneously foists on the people simplified, frequently very primitive and warped notions about man's successes and ideals.

Our propaganda must adopt higher demands in exposing the essence of life in capitalism, in unmasking all attempts at its idealization. That is part of education, to instill justified pride in socialism.

When we are stressing the advantages of socialism, it does not mean that we can deny or excuse our own shortcomings. We have quite a few shortcomings--in the quality of production, in the supplies of the domestic market, in the quality of services. These have mostly subjective--not objective--causes. It is difficult to justify that in the market we encounter poor-quality products or the shortage of goods, for the production of which we have the prerequisites: our own raw materials, the necessary production facilities and a qualified labor force.

If there is a bad harvest, people understand that there can be difficulties and that they have to be more modest. However, they are justified in asking why the organizations in charge did not insure enough fruit and vegetables on the market when there was a plentiful harvest. It is hard to explain why for a long time there has been a shortage of bicycles, sleds, skis, lightbulbs, batteries, chinaware, hosiery, lentils or beans. Criticism is growing not only because there is always something lacking on the market, but because the situation is not improving, it is getting worse.

After all, these are not trifles, especially for those who need them. It is necessary to do everything to prevent the lack of such so-called trifles embittering people's lives. It is precisely such trifles that frequently evoke dissatisfaction and are fertile soil for demagogy and for the dissemination of all kinds of panic and rumor, the goal of which is to sow distrust of the party's policy and to denigrate socialism.

The shortage of certain types of merchandise opens the way for bribery, speculation and enrichment at the expense of society. One of the reasons we cannot ignore such malfeasance is that the criticism frequently turns against the party and the socialist system, while those who are personally and directly responsible for the shortcomings remain anonymous. We must never forget that our adversary takes advantage of all our weaknesses, of real and fabricated shortcomings, against our policy.

We do not want to and must not dismiss criticism from below. But many problems pertaining to people's everyday worries cannot be solved by the central organs alone. In such cases it is necessary for the functionaries and organs of state administration at the local level to enforce their authority. Our social system, with its democratic orientation, provides all the possibilities for this.

Democracy Is Possible Only Under Socialism

The formation of the socialist way of life places a number of important tasks on the theoretical front, on the research institutes, whose activity must be more firmly linked with the efforts of the managerial, planning and economic organs. Our architects and city-planners, for instance, have a great responsibility in making the concepts for the construction and reconstruction of socialist cities, so that they do not become mere copies of the capitalist housing agglomerations. It is necessary to seriously consider the concept of future transportation and not to mechanically adopt elements that have proved unfeasible in the industrially most advanced countries. It is necessary to solve the very complicated problems of environmental protection, which has ceased to be an affair concerning only individual states. Every reasonable person knows that for many things we lack the necessary means today, that not everything can be solved in two or three 5-year plans. However, everything we are starting to build today should correspond to our long-term targets.

The formation of the socialist way of life, of socialist social relationships, of the new man is organically linked with the deepening of socialist democracy. The attention the party devotes to the development of socialist statehood and the democratic forms of citizens' life is founded in the party's program, which lists it as one of the priority duties. The growth of people's socialist awareness is an integral part of the development of socialist democracy. It affects that development and is at the same time its product.

Perhaps no other issue is the subject of such a tenacious ideological struggle as the concept and role of democracy in the present world. Bourgeois propaganda, but also the official government policy of the capitalist states, stubbornly asserts its concept of democracy protecting the rule of capitalism, and subordinates the role of democracy to imperialism's claim to world domination, to the application of the monopolies' "free right" to exploit and treat masses of people and entire nations with brute force. Just like all values of the political and ideological suprastructure, democracy, too, can be judged only from a class viewpoint. The truthfulness and pointedness of Lenin's characterization of bourgeois democracy is even more apparent today than in the past. He said that "...it is a democracy of inflated hackneyed sayings, festive words, empty promises, vociferous slogans on freedom and equality..." (Collected Works, 30th volume, page 116).

In contrast to capitalism, which pays lip service to democracy yet in practice unmercifully suppresses the working people's efforts for a really human life, our social order fills the terms freedom, human rights, democracy and social justice with real content. That which serves the interests of the people, of socialism, is democratic for us. Real democracy is possible and can fully develop only in socialism.

Our propaganda must take the offensive and convincingly show the class essence of democracy, and explain that in socialism the main direction of the development of democracy is determined by the active and initiative participation of the people in the management of the state and the national economy, by their participation in the search for and materialization of the most effective ways of further developing the socialist society.

The CPCZ, the socialist state and the entire National Front, which is an expression and evidence of the democratic nature of our life, systematically deepen the socialist democracy and develop in an all-round manner the personality of the citizen of the socialist homeland. He can justly declare that all important measures being adopted by our party are aimed at the achievement of these lofty goals.

The broad use which the citizens of the socialist homeland are making of their rights is only one aspect of democracy. However, it is just as necessary to stress the citizens' duties: the observance of socialist laws, the protection of the legal order, conscientious work for the well-being of the homeland and its defense. The national committees are fulfilling an irreplaceable role in the development of socialist democracy. It is primarily through the national committees that people govern, that they exercise their power. Communists in the national committees must see to it that those basic organs of the state administration and power responsibly fulfill the tasks entrusted to them, and that they react sensitively to citizens' justified demands and critical suggestions.

We have achieved great successes in implementing the Leninist nationality policy. The process of the all-round development of our nations and nationalities, and of their drawing closer together, has continued on the basis of the line of the 15th congress. Their unity is the pillar of the Czechoslovak socialist statehood.

The Czechoslovak socialist federation is a notable factor of Czechoslovak patriotism and of the internationalist unity of the nations and nationalities living in the CSSR. It unites the Czech and Slovak nations and all nationalities of our state on the basis of socialist democracy, equality, equal rights, the principle of voluntariness and mutual respect and trust.

The 15th CPCZ Congress set down the task of guarding--as the apple of one's eye--the unity of our nations and nationalities, to further develop the ideas of socialist patriotism and proletarian and socialist internationalism, and to forestall everything that could disturb them. The enemies of socialism regard the fanning of nationalism as one of the most important means of their influence, against our homeland. They are trying to misuse some vestiges that we have not yet eradicated from people's minds. It is our duty to wage a consistent struggle both against the attempts of anticommunist forces to provoke manifestations of nationalism, and against the vestiges of the past in the field of nationality.

Ideological work must exert an influence on intensifying the qualitative aspects of further all-round development and drawing closer together of the Czech and Slovak nations, on strengthening their unity and on the further internationalization of all economic, sociopolitical and cultural life. Further successes of the CPCZ's nationality policy are unthinkable without a systematic, offensive and attractive ideological-political education linked with a steady enhancement of the set of values created by our nations and nationalities under socialism, in closest internationalist bonds with the people of the countries of the socialist community.

To Protect Peace, Above All

Comrades, we are solving all the questions concerning the construction of an advanced socialist society and man's education under conditions of great transformations taking place in the world.

International factors influence the thinking and conduct of the working people far more than ever before. It is among the most important tasks of the party's ideological work to systematically analyze events in the world and to give people clear answers and the necessary guidance in international developments.

The most important task of our period is to protect the peaceful conditions of people's lives. In this decade detente has become a political reality. Many major problems left as a legacy of World War II, and some of the problems that emerged during the more than 20 years of "cold war" have been resolved. The problem of frontiers no longer exists in Europe. The GDR has become a full-fledged member of the international community. The situation around West Berlin has been normalized. The last fascist regimes on our continent have collapsed, and the conference of Helsinki has anchored the principles of peaceful coexistence as the generally recognized international norm.

This is a result of the striking changes in the correlation of the world class powers in favor of socialism and peace. The growth of the economic, political and military strength of the Soviet Union and other countries of the socialist community, the increased influence of the communist, workers and democratic movement in the capitalist countries, the emergence and activity of young, independent states in international life--all that has decisively contributed to asserting the Leninist principles of peaceful coexistence in international relations. The force of the example set by real socialism continuously grows, the attractiveness of the ideas of Marxism-Leninism is increasing all over the world. The number of people who realize that the Soviet Union and other countries of the socialist community are the main guarantee of the preservation of world peace and a driving force of social progress, is steadily increasing.

On the other hand, the reactionary forces of imperialism are striving to frustrate detente and to halt the world revolutionary process. The larger the successes of the Soviet Union, of world socialism and the workers and revolutionary movement, the more furious and insidious become the reactionary forces' attacks against peace and progress, against real socialism, the workers class and the revolutionary forces. They do not shrink from meanness, crime and provocations, from lies and slanders. Imperialism has built up enormous propaganda centers, coordinated by the United States. These institutions for misinformation and espionage are closely interlinked with radio and television companies and the most influential bourgeois newspapers in the West. Their task is to direct their influence at the socialist countries and young independent states--substantially, at the whole world.

The main line of bourgeois propaganda is anticommunism, the edge of which is aimed primarily against the Soviet Union. The Western ideologists unceasingly want to present imperialism--which has become compromised as an inhuman, antidemocratic system of violence --as a free and democratic system, and all that is truly progressive, democratic and peace-loving they present as a threat--not a threat to imperialism but a threat to all mankind. The claim about some kind of "Soviet threat" is the most egregious lie that is being spread and, recently, escalated almost into hysterics.

The policy of the United States, which has taken upon itself the role of world gendarme, is ruthless and bullying even toward its own allies. A Europe of peace, security and good-neighborly cooperation does not suit the hegemonist U.S. plans. The United States would like to evoke unrest and tension on the continent and change Europe into a nuclear battlefield, as is also testified to by the NATO Council's decision on the production and deployment of new American nuclear medium-range missiles in certain West European states. By changing Europe into an area of tension, the United States wants to force the socialist states to devote larger means to defense, and at the same time to free its own hands for adventurist plans in other partr of the world. This is a very dangerous policy, a risky policy, a policy trifling with the fates of whole nations and of world peace.

It is almost surprising what a short memory those people have who decided to negotiate with the Soviet Union from positions of strength. During the 60 years of the Soviet Union's history, they could have convinced themselves that nothing can break the first country of socialism. No provocations, exploitation or intimidation can dissuade the Soviet Union from pursuing a consistent peace policy, a policy of cooperation among the peoples. The Soviet Union and the socialist states never wanted, and do not want, to prove the merits of socialism by war. Socialism and peace are inseparable. The path toward a lasting peace cannot lead via the accumulation of weapons, but only via the reduction of their number and a resolute transition to disarament. This is the content of the numerous proposals submitted by the Soviet Union and the Warsaw Pact states.

The important proposals submitted by Comrade L. I. Brezhnev, CPSU Central Committee general secretary and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, on the occasion of the 30th anniversary of the GDR's establishment was answered by the United States and NATO states through starting a round of casting the world back into the period of cold war. The campaign unleashed by the United States, and by President J. Carter personally, is outside all usual norms and contradicts all common sense. Those who are manipulating public opinion in the capitalist countries are concerned with making the ordinary citizen lose his bearings and will to fight for peace and to offer resistance to the war-mongering forces.

The whole world received with relief and new hope Comrade Brezhnev's words at the recent preelection meeting in Moscow: "Nobody will succeed in intimidating the Soviet Union... Against the 'doctrine' of war hysteria and feverish armanent we erect the doctrine of the consistent fight for peace and security in the world." Comrade Brezhnev's entire speech is permeated by loyalty to the Leninist peace policy and a firm resolve to defend the banner of peace, freedom and the people's indepencence. It is only thanks to the Soviet Union's principled stand, prudence and calm that humanity has not lost the hope that the policy of detente will continue and the forces of peace finally win.

It is necessary to untiringly continue the fight for maintaining and continuing detente, and against a return to the "cold war." It is necessary to mobilize to the maximum all the forces that are worried by U.S. hegemonism and adventurism. A weighty word in the solution of this primary task could, and should, also be said by the communist and workers movement, and the European movement in the first place.

The World Significance of Socialist Cooperation

Male and female comrades, our friendship and alliance with the Soviet Union and other socialist countries are, and always will be, the main pillar of our foreign policy. They are an inseparable part of our life, both at present and in the future. We form a firm and active link in a community that represents the vital and most dynamically developing organism of the present world. It is a community based on concurrent aims, ideals and interests in building a happy life for all working people.

The history of socialism has written only its first few chapters. But even today we can say that the world of socialism knows no poverty, unemployment, crisis, or uncertainties in life; no national spite; no racial or religious discrimination; no wolfish laws of exploitation and oppression. Socialism has laid the foundations of new morals, of new principles of relations between people and nations--the principles of equal rights, mutual respect, assitance and comradely cooperation. Unbreakable ties are being consolidated between the fraternal socialist countries, and an all-round cooperation is developing which is accelerating the economic and social advance of each individual country and of the community as a whole.

In the present class-divided world, at a time when the reactionary forces of imperialism are striving to destabilize the socialist countries and to disrupt their unity, the significant factor in the consolidation of the community and in the further growth of its influence on world developments lies in the coordination of the foreign-political course of the Warsaw Pact member countries. This year we will recall the 25th anniversary of the pact's establishment. During this period, it has been proved that the creation of the Warsaw Pact and the entire existence of the organization has played a decisive role in the defense of socialism, and that it is fulfilling, through its enterprising peace policy, a historic task in the reconstruction of international relations.

The conference and regular meetings of leading representatives of the communist and workers parties of socialist countries are important for consolidating the unity of the community and for coordinating the course of consolidating peace--and particularly important are the Crimean meetings of the Central Committee general secretaries and first secretaries. A well-proved form of coordinating ideological cooperation of socialist countries are the conferences of central committee secretaries for international and ideological matters. A good practice has been established, namely to exchange experience and opinions, and to seek ways for intensifying cooperation and enhancing the effectiveness of the common course also in foreign-political propaganda. We place a particularly high value on the contribution of the CPSU, whose deep analyses and experience acquired in communist construction are expanding our knowledge and enriching our practice.

The constant economic growth and scientific-technical development of the CEMA member states are contributing toward strengthening world socialism and its international influence. In the last decade, further progress has been achieved in the international socialist division of labor. This division of labor was carried out and intensified on the basis of the "comprehensive program of socialist economic integration." The substance of this program is the coordinated and joint efforts aimed at developing the national economies and the economy of the entire community on the basis of planned collaboration, the common merging of resources and means for building new facilities, and the broadly developed international specialization and cooperation of production. In the sphere of scientific-technical cooperation alone, several hundred new machinery and apparatus designs have been jointly created; the same applies to whole machinery systems. One of the most striking designs relates to the materialization of the interkosmos program, in which our fatherland is also participating.

The long-term target cooperation program for the period up to 1990 is aimed at insuring the realistic needs of the CEMA member states in fuels, power, raw materials, machinery and devices, agricultural produce and food, industrial consumer goods and transport vehicles. The materialization of these programs will contribute toward solving the main national-economic problems of the individual economies, and also expand the possibilities of utilizing the merits of socialism more comprehensively.

However, we know very well that new and progressive things are usually implemented in life with difficulty, with problems. They often encounter vestiges of a conservative way of thinking, inertia and various prejudices. The trends leading to technical and economic autarchy, trends that isolate economic and scientific-technical advance within national borders, still have particularly deep roots. These tendencies toward national isolation, which have been cultivated for centuries, must be assiduously overcome. We justly appraise our people's skill and talent. However, we also encounter instances when various slogans about our "technical traditions and skills" frequently hide indulgence, unsubstantiated conceit, or underestimation of others. This road leads to backwardness and we must not embark on it.

The entire party, all working people and, above all, all responsible economic workers must be fully aware of the historical necessity to connect Czechoslovakia, as speedily and as broadly as possible, with the international socialist division of labor. Only by joining the creative forces and abilities of our workers class, our scientific-technical intelligentsia and all working people with the potential as it is represented by the production and scientific-technical cooperation with the socialist countries, and particularly the Soviet Union, will we be able to cope with the tasks presented by the present development in the world and by the needs of our building socialism and communism. The long-term program of developing specialization and cooperation of production between the CSSR and the Soviet Union up to 1990, signed a few days ago in Prague, establishes a reliable base for us for solving these tasks.

We are also in favor of developing economic and scientific-technical cooperation with the capitalist states. However, it is necessary to beware of agreements that could lead to a dangerous dependence on these states. The issue is the mutually advantageous economic cooperation without discrimination and meddling in internal affairs.

Imperialism Cannot Succeed

Recently, the developed capitalist states, and particularly the United States, have tightened the ban on exports of the so-called most advanced technologies and technical equipment. They want to make use of this sphere, too, to pressure and extort the socialist countries. They did not stop the successful advance of socialism in the past. They will succeed in this even less today, when socialism has at its disposal an incomparably stronger material and scientific-technical base.

In the endeavor to disrupt socialism, imperialism is resorting in the present period to an increasingly differentiated approach to individual socialist countries. It exaggerates the natural differences between the individual socialist countries and strives to set one against the other. To do this, it is bartering with the most favored nation clause, legal property settlements, loan policy and so forth.

Against the growing attractiveness of real socialism and Marxism-Leninism, the United States has come out with the platform of the so-called defense of human rights. It runs against all logic that this role is being claimed by the representatives of American imperialism, the whole substance of which is based on trampling the most basic civic rights, on violence, suppression of nations, on racial discrimination and pogroms against all that is progressive.

The purpose of this campaign is primarily in line with the U.S. endeavor to improve its battered reputation, to renew its hegemonism and to place outside the law all those who do not recognize the institution of private property, with which the bourgeois law stands and falls. The United States would like to justify the counterrevolution and all violence against the revolutionary and liberation movement, against all that threatens the power of capital.

The reverse side of the coin is the endeavor to organize--under the slogan "Defense of Human Rights"--the antisocialist elements into a kind of "political opposition" and thus to interfere in the internal affairs of socialist countries. The United States welcomes everybody who is willing to sell his honor and his fatherland. It also wants to lean on such demoralized and bankrupt elements in Czechoslovakia.

The picture of Czechoslovakia painted by the bourgeois propaganda with the aid of so-called dissidents and various refugees is meant to affirm the lies about the situation in Czechoslovakia for the ordinary citizens in Western countries, and to persuade them that the justified legal measures against antisocial and criminal elements are political repression, and with regard to some of them, also revenge for the counterrevolution in 1968. This is in complete contradiction to reality. Nobody was either tried or imprisoned, not even for counterrevolutionary activities.

Our people have manifested extraordinary generosity. Everybody who was guilty in the crisis-ridden period has received the opportunity to redeem his errors by working for socialism. What is left are small isolated groups and individuals who are striving to continue their disruptive activities against socialism. It is in keeping with the will of the people that our state protects the socialist system and our laws. We will permit no one to disrupt socialism. We are bound to this both by our duty and by our historical experience.

In the present Chinese leadership, imperialism was found a welcome ally in its fight against socialism, international detente and the revolutionary and national liberation movement. Imperialism is supporting the Chinese leadership's hegemonist intentions and China's militarization. It is striving to link this enormous country with its aggressive plans against the Soviet Union and the socialist community, against the national liberation movement, progress and peace. The United States is willing to sell China a large number of strategic commodities. All this, together with the stream of political and diplomatic contacts, testifies that Washington and Beijing are dangerously coordinating their policies. Playing with the Chinese card has found its concrete expression in the Maoists' brutal aggression against the Socialist Republic of Vietnam and in the enterprising participation in the international reaction's plot against the Afghan revolution.

One of the tragic testimonies to the monstrosity of the Maoist ideology and practice is also the consequences of the rule of pro-Chinese Pol Pot clique in Cambodia, which assassinated its own people on a mass basis.

Our ideological front is now confronted with the task to continue unmasking the great chauvinist, aggressive plans of the Chinese leadership, the ganging-up of Maoism with the most reactionary regimes, and the damages it is causing the world revolutionary process and the peoples' fight for freedom and peace.

Our theory and propaganda must attentively follow developments in the PRC. We must not become confused by the maneuvering of the CCP's leadership, such as the criticism of the cultural revolution, all kinds of leaps, the rehabilitation of certain former CCP representatives and so forth. Substantially, we have here a cleansing of Maoism of all extremes and primitivisms. The touchstone of the policy and ideology of the CCP leadership is, and remains, its attitude toward the Soviet Union, toward real socialism toward the world revolutionary process.

We Are on the Side of Freedom-Loving Nations

The visit of our party and government delegation led by Comrade Husak to the Socialist Republic of Vietnam, People's Republic of Kampuchea and the Lao People's Democratic Republic and the signing of important agreements of friendship and cooperation, are a manifestation of our full support for the heroic struggle of the people of those countries that are consistently defending the positions of socialism, progress and peace in Southeast Asia.

Significant changes are taking place also in other countries of Asia, Africa and Latin America. In the conditions of the current balance of power in the world, the nations of those continents have acquired a realistic possibility of successfully waging and concluding their struggle for national and social liberation.

These processes are very complex, stormy and often even contradictory. They are influenced not only by the fundamental conflict between imperialism and the national liberation movement, but at the same time also by a whole legacy of nationality, racial, religious, tribal and group problems. The weighty consequences of colonialism --immense poverty and illiteracy--are a serious obstacle to a progressive development in Asia and Africa.

In the majority of these countries the workers class only now is beginning to exist, and Marxist-Leninist parties do not exist or are only now beginning to exist. The complexity of this development must be explained in all contexts so that our people will understand that, despite all complications and possible failures, the process of the liberation of nations cannot be halted, that as a whole it is developing in a progressive, revolutionary direction. Its anti-imperialist character is ever clearer. Many developing countries see their example in socialism and are orienting themselves toward the socialist direction of development.

Imperialist countries, particularly the United States, are trying at any price to reverse that process, or at least to stop it. They are mobilizing the economic positions which they preserved in those countries. They are activating their intelligence apparatuses there, and are trying to make use of the traditional method of "buying souls" and of kindling mustrust, conflicts and open clashes between individual countries, movements, tribes, religions and leading personalities. Of late, they are again beginning to cynically concentrate on the "classical" imperialist instrument of violence--on threats of force as well as on the direct use of force, the establishment of American intervention detachments, the construction of additional military bases and of new aggressive grouping and pacts--all these pursue only one objective: to subjugate nations, their territories and natural resources.

In places where revolution defends itself and asks a socialist country for assistance, they unleash a deafening propaganda barrage. That was the case in Angola, Ethiopia and Cambodia, and recently again in connection with Afghanistan. They completely ignore the fact that revolutions originate on national soil out of the profound need of the popular masses. Revolutions cannot be exported. On the contrary, it is imperialism that instigates, supports and exports counterrevolutions.

We communists have never kept it secret that the struggle of nations for freedom, independence and progressive development is close and dear to us, that it has our full solidarity and support. We regard our all-round support given to nations and movements in their struggle against imperialism, in their struggle for building a new society, as our international duty. We also fully support the nonalined movement which is playing an important role in the struggle against imperialism, colonialism, racism and for the establishment of a just international economic order.

Solidarity With Revolutionary Movement

Comrades, the international communist movement is the most influential political force at the present time. The communists have gained their high authority by standing at the head of the working people in their struggle for democratic and social rights, for socialism. Communists, as the bearers of the most revolutionary ideology, are the most significant fighters for peace and for the elimination of war from the life of mankind.

The upsurge of real socialism, the growth of the revolutionary movement, the masses' broad participation in political life--all these do not lower the demands on the work of communist parties but, on the contrary, strengthen the need to further deepen, consolidate and expand the unity in the struggle against imperialism, for common goals and to develop and consistently implement Marxist-Leninist theory.

In the relations among communist and workers parties, there has been created a whole system of mutual cooperation, exchange of experience, international solidarity and assistance, while fully respecting their sovereignty, independence and equality. The CPCZ Central Committee regards international consultations and various meetings that contribute to the exchange of experience and clarification of the basic questions of our movement to be an important instrument of our common struggle.

The international unity of the revolutionary workers movement is a thorn in the flesh of all our class enemies. As historical experience shows, since its inception the bourgeoisie has been employing all means to disturb and weaken that unity. By spreading and supporting nationalism and various rightist and ultraleftist revisionist theories, it is trying artificially to provoke and aggravate differences between communist and workers parties. Since the October Revolution, anticommunism has concentrated its attacks on Leninism, on refuting its international validity and on discrediting the CPSU's experience. That only proves that it is very well realizes the inspiring and revolutionary force of Leninism. Even today that which V. I. Lenin wrote in his book "Leftism--The Infantile Disease of Communism," that is, that each individual section of the revolutionary movement contributes something to the joint struggle, its specific contribution, fully applies, but that in the vital questions, sections will take the path opened by Great October.

Real socialism is the most important achievement of the international revolutionary workers movement. The successes of the countries of the socialist community reflect the creative strength and the viability of Leninism, which is the Marxism of our era. For this reason, the current attacks of imperialism concentrate in particular on real socialism, on its historical significance and its influence on the entire world revolutionary process.

Within the framework of these tactics, the present-day imperialism supports various theories on national and regional variants of Marxism, on "pluralistic Marxism," on various "models" of socialism. The bourgeois is willing to support and even help to preach "socialism," as long as it is targeted against real socialism and genuine revolutionary forces.

The CPCZ, together with the other communist parties, will continue to wage decisive struggle against revisionism, opportunism from the left and right, for the victory of the principles of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism, and for the strengthening of our movement's unity and cohesion.

Life continually brings new evidence about the strength and invincibility of the principles of proletarian and socialist internationalism. For a genuine revolutionary who draws practical conclusions from a class approach, internationalism is not and cannot be an affair of empty slogans and declarations. From its very inception, the Leninist CPSU has shown the example of internationalism in action. Also, we are indebted to the CPSU for its selfless aid, fraternity and solidarity, the result of which is that we can develop socialism in our country and enjoy its fruits. The CPCZ highly values the principled internationalist attitude of the USSR and the assistance which it has granted to the heroic Afghan people in their courageous struggle against the plots of domestic and foreign reaction.

Our party and people firmly stand on the side of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan led by Babrak Karmal, on the side of the Afghan people in their unusually hard struggle that is full of sacrifices for freedom, national independence and democracy, for the victory of a new stage of the April Revolution. We assure them of our solidarity and assistance.

Socialism Determines World Development

Comrades, at present when a great struggle is being waged for detente, insuring a lasting peace, elimination of war from the life of society and for the further victories of socialism throughout the world, the struggle in the ideological sphere between the forces of socialism and imperialism is being stepped up. That puts great demands on our all political activities, on the standard of ideological work and its readiness, on the argumentative effectiveness of every word, written or spoken, which the party addresses to our citizens.

We must far more convincingly point out the advantages of the socialist system, see to it that the working people always understand party policy and its principles, that they do not lose the sight of its objectives, that they are able to defend it and, with their work, to implement the principles so that no difficulties can cast doubt on and weaken their faith in socialism. With great responsibility, we must foster in our people a pride in belonging to the most progressive forces, in their socialist fatherland, in their state in which the people really rule and administer their own affairs. What is involved here is to strengthen each citizen's awareness that by his active participation in the development of socialism, he is contributing to the great historical struggle which manifests the model and superiority of real socialism over capitalism, that he is also contributing to the truth of Marxism-Leninism making ever more successful inroads in the nonsocialist world despite the flood of anticommunist lies and slander.

In the confrontation with socialism, the crisis of the capitalist system is deepening in the political, economic, ideological as well as in the moral spheres: The struggle for energy and raw material resources is intensifying, uncontrollable inflation is growing, the monetary system is going to pieces and unemployment is spreading. All myths and illusions about the crisis-free development and the prospects of capitalism, about some sort of "society of general prosperity," have collapsed. The crisis especially hits the youth and leads to dissatisfaction, and to the popular masses joining broadly in the political struggle.

Capitalism is a social order without a future; it is historically condemned to extinction. However, its ideologists present it as the only system that can determine the future of mankind. It is a reactionary system, but they present it as being progressive. It is founded on violence, but its spokesmen continually speak of man's freedoms and rights. It is unpopular and unhumane, but they pass it off as being the personification of democracy and humaneness. It ruthlessly suppresses everything that threatens its interests, the interests of the exploiting classes and monopolies, but they pass it off as being the defender of nations. They speak of peace, but its entire history is a series of wars and militarism.

The Perversion of Bourgeois Propaganda

The bourgeois ideology twists and distorts all values and notions. It passes off counterrevolution for revolution and manipulation and the terrorizing of public opinion for freedom of the press. Although it occasionally, in a Pharisee-like manner, criticizes the fascist regimes with their Pinochets and Somozas, it nevertheless keeps them alive as a part of its world of democracy. Israel, a country that is causing unimaginable suffering to millions of Palestinians, that tramples underfoot all international agreements, is a country the bourgeois propaganda presents as a model democratic state. It even took the side of the terrorizing Pol Pot regime.

The hypocrisy and treachery of the bourgeois ideology knows no bounds. How far it goes in its Pharisaism is also shown in the campaign against the Moscow Olympic games. It is known that for years on the pages of the bourgeois press there have been voices opposing international meetings of athletes at which friendship among nations is demonstrated, as is the athletes' yearning for peace; [against meetings] at which the successes of the socialist countries are increasingly demonstrated. It goes against the reactionary forces' grain that the Olympiad should take place in the first socialist country, in the Soviet Union. They are relying on peoples' short memory. For years they have been emphasizing that politics have no part in sports, but today all their actions are evidence that they are trying to misuse sports for most reactionary politics, and in order to make the Moscow Olympic games impossible they are even willing to bury the Olympic idea itself.

Everything the bourgeois propaganda is now spreading in connection with the revolution in Afghanistan is only another chapter in the hateful campaign against progress, socialism and peace. The hysteria that accompanies these attacks contains a threat in that their initiator is the U.S. Government led by a President whose actions in some cases are outside the framework of rationality. That dangerously encourages anti-communist fanatics.

Carter, in his State of the Union message, in which he formulated his doctrine of U.S. hegemonism, announced that foreign military intervention is not the [only] reason for a second military action by other, external intervention troops, but that they also will intervene in a purely internal revolution. That is unheard-of cynicism. What is new in that proclamation of the U.S. right to world domination, of the right to suppress any liberation movement? Perhaps only that he does not know or does not want to respect history.

According to the Carter doctrine all countries of Latin America, Africa, Asia and Western Europe are subject to the danger of U.S. interventinn should they choose a path of development different from that which is to the United States' liking. Those who are so enthusiastic about the establishment of special U.S. intervention detachments that are to be deployed everywhere "U.S. interests" are in jeopardy should not forget that even they could experience the treacherous nature of Carter's policy.

It would be possible to enumerate many examples of the way imperialism covers up its crimes and unpopular plans with a cloak of false slogans about democracy and humaneness, and how consistently it abides by the well-known tactics of all thieves when it shouts "catch the thief!" The reaction even exploits terrorism--that is, the fruit of the profound political and moral crisis of capitalism--by disinforming and intimidating people, suppressing the dissatisfaction and the revolutionary feelings of the masses and liquidating its own uncomfortable people. The case of Aldo Moro is illustrative.

The wall of the bourgeois propaganda's lies and disinformation makes it even impossible for many progressive people in the West to create for themselves an objective picture about life in the socialist countries.

In accordance with the resolutions of the 15th CPCZ Congress and with the tasks that have arisen for our party from international consultations, we must devote increased attention to propaganda to foreign countries. This concerns not only the appropriate news agencies, radio broadcasts, our publishing houses and cultural-artistic institutions, but our foreign policy, foreign trade, the National Front organizations and sport representatives also have great tasks. Tourism, which is so broadly developed today, is an important instrument of getting to know one another and for the development of relations. In the past 5 years alone the CSSR was visited by 82.6 million people, and from our country 42.7 million people went abroad. We welcome in our country anyone who comes with good will, who wants to acquaint himself with the life and work of our people. Therefore it is important that all those who take care of the guests from abroad and who come into contact with them--employees of tourist agencies, cultural facilities, catering and other services--should always be aware that they are citizens of a socialist state and should behave accordingly. That, understandably, also applies to all our citizens traveling abroad.

The School's Important Mission

Esteemed comrades, in our society all instruments of the socialist state and of the political system serve the mastering of the demanding ideo-political tasks connected with the construction of an advanced socialist society and the great class struggle between socialism and capitalism.

A special role is played by the school, scientific institutes, cultural and artistic institutions and organizations, information media, publishing houses, the broad network of the educational facilities of the national committees, the revolutionary trade union movement, the socialist youth union and the entire national front.

The party and state bodies are devoting systematic attention to that sphere and to its instruments. Our society expends considerable resources on the activity of these facilities and organizations, resources that are being increased every year. We have achieved significant successes in these sectors, but nothing would be more harmful than to be satisfied with that what we have achieved, to mark time. The demand for high-standard and quality work also fully applies to the entire ideological sphere.

The most important educational institution that shapes a human being in the most decisive period of its life--together with family--is the school. The school gives a child and a young person the basic information about the world and society, forms its feelings, character, instills in him moral principles, the sense of duty and of work in a collective, the sense for truth, justice and honesty. The school influences his whole life.

All our young people have the door to free education opened to them and society guarantees them the use of the knowledge they have acquired. People with good standards of general and professional knowledge and who are ideopolitically prepared are leaving our schools. We have succeeded in building many new schools, classes, workshops and laboratories. We have expended great resources on methodical and technical modernization of the educational process. Thanks to the care of the socialist state, national committees, enterprises and the individual unified farmers cooperatives, thanks to the voluntary work of the citizens, more than 80 percent of our children have been placed in the facilities of preschool education today.

The 15th CPCZ Congress determined to continue developing the work of the schools in a manner that would best prepare experts for the fulfillment of more demanding and more complex tasks, the experience from and the results of the realization of the "project of the further development of the Czechoslovak educational system" confirm the correctness of its orientation. In the upcoming stages of its realization it has to proceed patiently, but not abandon the original intents.

Our school must still more intensively stimulate our youth's yearning for knowledge and the effort to give society the maximum of their strength and creative abilities. It must fulfill its mission--to lead the young person step by step through the educational system toward a gradual formation of his communist convictions, toward associating his interests and life goals with the socialist society's perspectives, with active and stimulating work for its prosperity. The school's duty is to purposefully assist young people with choosing their future profession or with the orientation of their further studies. How much effort still has to be expended to overcome the incorrect relationship toward a workers profession, with what tenacity many parents fight against having their son or daughter go into a workers profession. In many families it is regarded almost as a tragedy when their child decides to go to learn a trade. It would be too simplified and ineffective just to condemn these phenomena. After all, what is involved here is the perpetuation of thinking and notions that have come into being over the course of centuries. From that arises a great responsibility and many tasks for the ideological front: to convincingly persuade the parents of the substantial changes in the character of work and of the worker's entire social status under socialism.

Communists in the ministries of education of the Czech and Slovak socialist republics must draw conclusions from justified criticism and insure the publishing of textbooks and quality teaching aids in time and in the necessary quantities.

We all know from our own experience what an important social role is played by the teacher in the education of the young generation. Society that entrusts teachers with the upbringing and education of the young generation--its future--is justified in putting high demands on them. The overwhelming majority of our teachers works conscientiously, identifies with socialism and selflessly participates in public, political and cultural activities. Such teachers enjoy great esteem and have authority and are respected by citizens and students alike. The work of teachers deserves the appreciation and systematic attention of the party organizations, national committees and the entire school administration.

The Demand for Effectiveness Applies Also to Science

We already have mentioned the importance of science, its function and tasks when it comes to improving the effectiveness of the national economy. In recent years a lot has been done in biochemistry, genetics, physics and other basic and applied sciences as well as in the sphere of social sciences.

Apart from positive results, however, we must also face the fact that the achievements far from correspond to the needs and to the possibilities our science and research have at their disposal. A simplified view of the scientific-research work does not contribute to the creation of the necessary climate for the development of creative work. We must not ignore the fact that even in this sphere we frequently discover what has already been discovered, find what has already been found and present as scientific that which has nothing in common with science.

When evaluating the results of scientific work, awarding various titles and distinctions, according material remuneration and creating conditions for scientific-research work, it is necessary to assess more convincingly its social significance and its contribution to socialist development.

The organizational fragmentation and the low degree of concentration of powers on solving the main tasks still persist, which considerably reduces the effectiveness of our scientific-research base. Apart from the Czechoslovak Academy of Sciences, the Slovak Academy of Sciences and university-level schools we have a widely developed network of scientific-research institutions, three ministries of science and technology, and a great number of various kinds of councils, commissions and subcommissions. That places great demands on the coordination of their activities. It will be necessary to analyze how this entire network operates and whether all its links and interconnections are necessary and expedient. The fragmentation of forces and means results in considerable losses. Many learned scientists waste their time by uselessly sitting in all kinds of consultations and talks.

We justly demand a greater effectiveness of work from our scientific-research base. However, at the same time it is necessary to overcome the lagging application in practice of scientific results. The organs responsible for this should not be content with the existing situation. It is also necessary to examine whether incentives and how incentives affect a speedy application of the scientific and research results.

The party devotes extraordinary attention to the development of social sciences, which--apart from their practical identifying [poznavaci] function--play an important role in raising people's education and in creating a socialist social awareness. Social sciences develop in our country on the firm basis of Marxist-Leninist theory, which orients them toward the solution of questions pertaining to the further development of our society and of the world revolutionary process.

The Central Committee of the CPCZ demands that the social sciences keep abreast of society and of developments in other socialist countries and in the world.

We will give support primarily to those research projects which focus on the solution of the pivotal tasks of our times such as the growth of the role of the workers class, the development of socialist statehood, the development and drawing closer together of our nations and nationalities, the effect of economic laws in socialism, the perfecting of management and planning of our economy, the perfecting of social relations, culture and man's intellectual development and questions that shed light on the complicated nature of the international developments and on our place in the world revolutionary process.

The solution of all these questions requires that social sciences proceed more boldly in analyzing phenomena that concern us and that they arrive at a more profound theoretical knowledge. The creative Marxist-Leninist approach to the urgent problems of the national economy and all social life must become a fundamental order for the activity of scientists, theoreticians and propagandists.

Natural, technical and social sciences must in their totality operate as a dynamic factor of the entire social development. That requires their closest possible integration in the joint research efforts of the socialist community. To isolate oneself today in some sort of a national shell is unthinkable, narrowminded and harmful. At the same time it is necessary to perfect the system of scientific information.

To Portray Our Contemporary

The struggle for man's socialist awareness is a process of forming his scientific world outlook and it cannot but entail a struggle for overcoming various forms of prejudice and vestiges in people's thinking. By enhancing his own socialist awareness man liberates himself from backwardness and intellectual obscurantism. The education concerning atheism is among the foremost tasks of ideological work and the party devotes regular attention to it. It is a long-term process, in which it would be harmful to act precipitously and rashly.

We do not confuse ideological influence with administrative coercion which the socialist revolution had to apply in the past against reactionary political clericalism. Such clericalism does not have a fertile soil in our country today. Our socialist state grants to everyone all opportunities to apply his creative powers and exercise his rights as a citizen regardless of his religious convictions. It has appreciation for the active participation of the believers in socialist construction and highly respects the progressive clergymen of all legally operating churches, who are linked with the people and have a positive attitude to the policy of our state, to its efforts for the success of the fatherland and for insuring world peace. This stance was recently clearly reaffirmed in the message of greetings of the president of the republic, Comrade Husak, to the All-State Congress of the Association of Catholic Clergymen Pacem in Terris.

The speculations of our enemies with the antisocialist attitudes of the believers lack realistic foundation and are doomed to fail; firstly because of our people's historical experience and secondly because the accusations of the alleged oppression of religious freedom in our country lack any substantiation.

The tenacious and complicated struggle for culture and the arts is being waged in the historical confrontation between the forces of socialism and capitalism, between progress and reaction, between the new and the old worlds.

Culture and the arts play an extraordinarily important role in forming the new socialist person. Socialism fulfills its historical mission by keeping alive and protecting the cultural and artistic heritage, by making it accessible to the broadest strata of the people, and at the same time it creates precious new values.

Our people are not only making use of the inexhaustible values of culture and the arts but to an ever increasing extent they are becoming their co-creators. It is the mission of our cultural policy to continuously develop the initiative and creative participation of the workers class and all working people in cultural life.

Our party's sensitive and principled approach to the art front yielded rich fruit after the 14th and 15th CPCZ congresses. Thanks to this approach and to the overall successes of socialist construction, most of those artists who could not orient themselves correctly in the sixties have undergone a positive development. They have gradually joined the healthy current of our socialist culture.

In the last few years a number of successful works of art have been created, bearing out that their authors were trying honestly and ardently to depict the determining features of our society. Many heroes of labor, heroes of everyday life, such as miners, physicians, teachers, cooperative farmers, workers and public officials have gone down in the awareness of our people in a marked artistic form. Their portrayal expresses the dynamic movement of our society, the struggle of the new against the old, the everyday battle against obstacles and difficulties, the endeavor to eliminate everything standing in the way of a healthy social development.

Our party, our socialist state, do not dictate to the artists how they should work. However, we cannot be indifferent to that which offends taste, to that which deforms the social role and function of art. And we will never tolerate that which is at variance with our ideology, that which is aimed against the goals of socialism.

To write and be creative about the present, to portray the struggles of contemporary man, his life, his joys and worries--this is a task every artist should set himself. True, it is not easy; apart from artistic mastery it also requires civil awareness and a deep sense of what is the truth. This is precisely the art we have in mind when speaking--in harmony with the conclusions of the 15th CPCZ Congress--about art that is imbued with communist partymindedness, about art that portrays the multifaceted life of our people, using the creative method of socialist realism and a wide array of forms of artistic expression.

Artistic criticism is not fulfilling its role in the efforts for the new values of socialist art and in asserting high exactingness and responsibility among artists. It does not help one to the necessary extent to get to know and to correctly evaluate works of art, it contributes little to the orientation of young artists and insufficiently fulfills its role in creating artistic taste. Our Marxist-Leninist aesthetics must also react more promptly to questions and problems arising from the development of our arts and ensuing from the ideological struggle.

The artists' unions are facing important tasks. We appreciate that their social authority is on the rise, that they are reinforcing their ideological and educational influence in the entire art front and that they are developing positive work with the young generation. Our cultural and artistic institutions, publishing houses, theaters, film studios and the art departments of the editorial offices of radio and television should more effectively influence the development of talents and guide them to a high exactingness concerning the ideological orientation and artistic level of their work and to expand the ranks of authors.

The contents and the extent of interest in culture in our socialist society bears out the growing role of the working people in cultural life. The people's masses are increasingly becoming the immediate bearers of cultural progress. Aesthetic education is being carried out by means of the broad and multifaceted network of cultural institutions, schools and social organizations and also by means of amateur artistic activity. It has a favorable impact on the development of social life in plants, in the villages and in towns, and it contributes to enhancing the activity of citizens.

This state of the development of the advanced socialist society requires that the cultural, artistic and aesthetic education become a natural part of our social life while respecting and meeting the interests and the needs of all social and age groups, with the goal of developing the creative capacity of our man.

The Important Tasks of the Information Media

Comrades, the mass information media are a powerful ideological weapon and a significant means of socialist education and of mobilizing the working people in our socialist society. They influence daily millions of people, are the basic source of information about domestic and international events and have an enormous influence on people's decisions and their conduct.

On the whole we can say that our communications media are operating from clear-cut class, socialist positions, from the ideological positions of Marxism-Leninism and socialist internationalism; they are the spokesmen of our people's interests and will. The party regards the workers of the press, radio and television as its support and its close aktiv.

The substantial changes which our communications media have undergone in the course of the seventies--changes which concern the consolidation of the cadres of editorial offices and of the standards of contents, and the growing influence of the press, radio and television--convincingly document and reflect the emphatically positive development throughout the party and society. They are in sharp contrast to the situation in the sixties, when the communications media were the outpost of the rightwingers, the starting platform for the destruction of the party and of the values of socialism, the starting platform for the counterrevolution.

RUDE PRAVO plays a key role in the system of our communications media. Today's RUDE PRAVO is loyal to its tradition, to the mission with which--60 years ago, at the time the CPCZ was being born under the influence of the Great October Socialist Revolution--it entered the battles of our workers class. RUDE PRAVO's high responsibility lies in the fact that every day it conveys the party's policy to the communists and the broad people's masses; that it turns their attention to the fulfillment of the resolutions adopted by the central bodies of the party and the state, aimed at developing the economy and all social spheres. From this there also follows the extremely high demands placed on the working standards of RUDE PRAVO's editorial office. Every word published in RUDE PRAVO has a far greater weight and impact than what is published in our other newspapers--and this applies both here in our home country and abroad. A communist journalist bases his influence primarily on the principled orientation, clarity and depth of his arguments, which reflect his firm conviction, his devotion to the party and to socialism. The CPCZ Central Committee Secretariat devotes systematic attention to RUDE PRAVO, the press organ of the party's Central Committee.

The present tasks urgently demand that we further raise the general standards and the social impact of our communications media. They must promptly react to the problems that crop up; they must provide well-substantiated answers to the burning questions of the times; they must further consolidate our citizens' sense of security and their trust in the party's policy.

Our press, radio and television must enhance their attractiveness and develop a variety of forms and genres. We attribute the most significant place to political news reports, which must be freed of the excessive officialdom and formality. The people are justly demanding comprehensive and most complete information about life in our country and in the world, about what is happening in science, culture and the diverse spheres of human activities. This requires high professional standards, a high level of ideology, and the ability to interpret facts in their deep, truthful connections from our class, Marxist-Leninist positions.

We must not succumb to false objectivism; we must attentively and sensitively differentiate between the sources of information, since the bourgeois agencies are intentionally working with misinformation.

A significant place in daily political news reporting must be held by commentaries on the most topical questions. The commentaries must be prompt, offensive and understandable. Their standards in our communications media are rather uneven, and their quality will have to be substantially improved.

Editors and all workers of the communications media must realize that the standards of their work must correspond to the tasks of socialist construction, which have become more extensive and difficult; they must realize that the educational and cultural standards of the readers, viewers and listeners have improved, and that the ideological battle on the international scale is becoming sharper. It is also impossible to ignore the fact that practically all over Czechoslovakia one can receive hostile radio stations, and that it is possible to receive television programs from the West in a considerable area of our state. This situation will not change; on the contrary, with the continuing technical advances it will become increasingly complicated. The influence of hostile propaganda can be paralyzed only by the good quality of our programs and the cogency and strength of our truth.

The demand to improve economic propaganda is urgently coming to the fore today. The press, radio and television must do still more to effectively aid the materialization of the party's line in our economic policy. They must explain, thoroughly and in an informed way, the problems of the economy and the paths to solving them; they must mobilize people to fulfill the national economic plan, to develop working initiative and activity and to overcome all difficulties and shortcomings. In generalizing and spreading the good experience it is necessary to make the substance of this experience clear, to enable the people to grasp what this experience contributes; interest the broadest circle of people in this experience, make them master it and implement it in practice. It is also necessary to tighten the organizing role of the communications media in the further development of socialist competition.

It would benefit the standards of economic propaganda if--instead of publishing superfluous reports on various conferences and actions--the appropriate leading workers were to appear regularly in the press and on radio and television to inform the public about the problems that are being solved by their sectors. This will be in the interests of consolidating the authority of the state and of responsible departments, as well as that of the workers themselves.

Criticism and self-criticism are the party's well-tried weapons. Their development in the communications media is particularly effective, but at the same time also most responsible. If criticism is to fulfill its important mission, it must not play down the value of honest work, or slide into superficiality or cheap sensationalism. Its purpose is to stimulate the creative search for new procedures which lead to the elimination of shortcomings, yield a higher quality of work and enhance its efficiency. In every separate instance it is necessary to see the social consequences of the criticism. That is why it is also necessary to weigh the form of criticism to be applied. A critical statement must be specific, targeted, constructive and, in particular, it must be truthful--these are the main requirements of it. It is again necessary to point out that it is the duty of all bodies and institutions to react to criticism in the communications media, and above all to see that the shortcomings criticized are rectified. Instances when criticism is ignored, when repeated critical remarks are systematically overlooked and when one fails to begin to rectify the shortcomings, these instances result in most harmful consequences and evoke a feeling of helplessness. Criticism is of great significance not only for the businesslike solution of problems, but also for educating people and for consolidating the society's moral-political unity.

It is a prerequisite of enhancing the effectiveness of the press, radio and television to deepen the differentiated approach to the reader, listener and viewer. Newspapers and periodicals, as well as radio and television programs, must have characteristic features and find specific approaches to the individual groups of our population.

Undoubtedly, radio and television have become today the most mass-based communications media. There is no family without at least one radio set. In the evenings our television is watched by 6-7 million people daily. The content and structure of its programs is thus all the more important. It is necessary to consistently time the socially most important programs for peak viewing hours. Both television and radio naturally cannot satisfy all personal interests; but they should always strive to have a variety and multitude of programs, and they should see to their adherence to socialist ideology and effective educational influence. Even in programs designed for entertainment, it must be obvious that they are an institution of a socialist state. The radio and television managements should not permit the creation and production of programs to become the monopoly of certain groups.

Like the other communications media, radio and television have an invaluable influence on drawing the Czech and Slovak nations and our nationalities closer to each other, as well as on the consolidation of the unity of Czechoslovak people. We do not always realize the meaning, for instance, of television for the acquisition of mutual knowledge among our nations and nationalities, for enriching their spiritual life and for forming our common socialist culture. It is high time to create one state-wide program to be received throughout our republic's territory.

The party is extremely interested in the good work of the communications media. We can say that the communications media are today relying on a firm cadre base of communists. After cleansing themselves of the elements that failed the test of the crisis-ridden period, the editorial offices have been complemented by young journalists who are, on the whole, doing well. We will devote constant care to the raising of highly qualified, ideologically sound journalists. Here an important role must also be played by the creative organization of journalists.

In the past decade extensive means were devoted to strengthening the material-technical base of the press, radio and television. But in light of the scientific-technical progress in the world, it is imperative to modernize this base further. The principle of the strictest possible thrift and the effective use of means applies also to the press, radio and television.

The Vital Force of the Marxist Doctrine

Male and female comrades, the guarantee that tasks for the further development of our society will be fulfilled lies in the CPCZ, in its unifying force, in the authority with which it operates on all levels of the management of society, and in its ability to solve ripe problems comprehensively and in time, and to win over the masses for active and creative work.

The implementation of the party's leading role, its ability to act, and the level of the party organizations' political influence directly depend on the standards of ideology and the theoretical preparedness of communists. The source of strength and of the constant steeling and ideological and organizational cohesion lies in the Marxist-Leninist theory, and in its vital links with the revolutionary practice of the workers class and with socialist construction. The socialist society cannot renounce the scientific theory which paves the way for practice and ensures a strictly scientific attitude toward the management of economic and cultural life. If we want to progress, if we want to develop socialism successfully, we must see that there is no more important task for the party--which is playing the role of vanguard in society--than to develop and consistently implement the theory of Marxism-Leninism.

It is not enough merely to speak of the role of theory and ideology; it is also necessary to creatively apply it in practice, in everyday life. It is not enough to quote precepts; the main thing is to appropriate them and to change them into a living force that helps us to fulfill tasks and overcome difficulties. Any separation of theory from practice leads to scholasticism, strips theory of all its purpose and makes it superfluous and, as Lenin used to say--changes it into empty talk. On the other hand, the underestimation of theory leads to pragmatism, to a loss of perspective, to uncertainty and helplessness. An ideologically unstable person easily succumbs to hostile propaganda and various rumors. For instance, a draught or flood, and the difficulties connected with them, suffice to make him believe that they represent a failure of our policy.

In life there always will be obstacles and difficulties, but not even the greatest difficulties can shake our firm belief in socialism, shake our conviction that we are on the correct path, or divert us from an active solution of problems. To intensify the mass political work demands that we devote more attention to the ideological education of communists, in particular leading workers. Each leading worker is responsible not only for the sector entrusted to him, but also for the education of people. The demands are increasing as regards the depth and firmness of his convictions and his ability to correctly assess all phenomena from the class viewpoints; he must defend the party policy, win people for it with convincing words and his own example.

When developing political and ideological work, propaganda and agitation, we must also see those things that weaken their effectiveness. Formalism is a great evil that is difficult to overcome, and in many places the organizers of ideological work are even strengthening it. The office-bureaucratic method is alien to party work, and in education it is quite harmful and inadmissible. Unfortunately, party work still fairly often suffers from overorganization, and quantitative aspects predominate. There is no lack of lectures, seminars or other actions. Many of them are of good standard and are an important instrument for forming a scientific world outlook and for education in the spirit of the party policy. But there also exist enough justified complaints about their poor quality, complaints that they bring little new. We must ensure that theoretically and politically, the most mature comrades become the main lecturers and propagandists, that this work finds a corresponding place in the work of the party functionaries' aktiv.

The 15th congress underscored the role of agitation which is the nucleus of the mass political work. It must be developed and improved so that it corresponds to current needs. A good, expressive slogan is an important mobilizing instrument. The work does not end when it is issued: This is only the beginning of the great effort at realizing a certain task. It must again be recalled that every communist is at the same time an agitator and must explain and defend the party policy everywhere and at every opportunity. One has to put an end to the bad habit concerning expressive agitation when various posters and slogans not only are not topical, but are, moreover, stereotyped and often do not fulfill their mobilizing or aesthetic function. In very few sectors is there so much formalism as in this one.

A Communist Must Be An Example

The party's authority increases and strengthens not only through a correct program, through a correct line, but above all by how communists are able to implement that program and line, what example they set as regards their fulfillment. After all, the party's authority rests on the authority of its individual members, and an irresponsible individual can sometimes do considerable damage to the name of the party. Thus this concerns all of us.

That was also the sense of the interviews connected with the party card exchange--to mobilize the party and all members to have an active approach to tasks, to overcome difficulties and shortcomings courageously; to ensure that each communist is aware that the party card obligates him to behave in a way that corresponds to the high demands arising from the party's leading role in society.

Being a communist is a great honor, but also a great responsibility. One demands of the communist that he be an example in the fulfillment of duties, selflessness, and firmness of position when explaining party policy. Thousands of comrades waged a courageous struggle against bourgeois lawlessness and Nazi terror. They fought against the bourgeoisie for the victory of February [1948], and brought about revolutionary changes. All of them and also those who today--out of most profound conviction--devote their energies to the prosperity of the socialist fatherland, who have indivisibly united their lives with socialism and communism, are the model for millions of working people and are a force from which stems respect for our communist party and confirmation of its leading role in society.

A person does not become a real communist merely by being handed out a party card. A communist matures in the party and with the party. He gradually assumes the best qualities of the revolutionary vanguard in the course of his participation in the realization of its policy. One does not ask of a party member passive agreement with the party bodies' decisions or a mechanical fulfillment of tasks, but an active and responsible relationship toward the party policy, initiative and a personal, committed contribution to its realization. Therefore it is so important that a communist sees to his ideo-political growth, that he systematically studies Marxism-Leninism.

The system of political education, a whole network of party schools, institutes and departments for political education serves that end. The setting up of that system can, on the whole, be regarded as being concluded. Now one has to concentrate on raising the expert and ideological standard of the cadres that are active in the system.

The CPCZ Central Committee's political college fulfills an important role in the ideo-political preparation of cadres and in the development of Marxist-Leninist theory. It prepares cadres with university-level political education not only for the needs of the party, but also for all sectors of state and public life. A broad aktiv of ranking personnel are augmenting their political education and theoretical knowledge in special courses. Also, comrades from the fraternal parties of the developing countries are studying at the college. As the tasks which the party is solving grow so do the demands on the work of the political college.

The CPSU Central Committee gives us much assistance in the training of cadres. On the present occasion, too, we want to sincerely thank it for this.

It is also necessary to continue to build up the CPCZ Central Committee's institute of Marxism-Leninism and to improve the quality of its work. It plays an important role in the development of our social sciences. Its contribution lies particularly in the fact that it works out the questions connected with the building of an advanced socialist society in the CSSR, questions of the party's structure, its history and its role in the world revolutionary movement.

A significant task on which it is always necessary to concentrate attention is the systematic improvement of the quality of party education. The main thing is that its standards and effectiveness should fully correspond to current needs. It is necessary to ensure that the communists have a far more thorough grasp of the problems of the party's domestic and foreign policy and its theoretical foundations.

The party bodies and organizations must see to it that the communists master Marxism-Leninism as a creative doctrine, as the theoretical foundation and method of thinking, tested by the experience of the revolutionary movement. It is particularly necessary to see to it that the comrades working in responsible functions systematically study the works of the classics of Marxism-Leninism and learn to apply the method of Marxist-Leninist thinking in practice. The entire system of arming the communists ideologically must be aimed at forging theoretical knowledge into a firm communist conviction, into the party members' active attitude to life, into their will even to make personal sacrifices for communist ideals.

The importance of not slackening for a moment the party's attention to the ideological upbringing of party ranks and to the constant consolidation of the communist conviction, is testified to by our experience acquired from the party's history. The political and theoretical defeat of rightwing opportunists and revisionists was one of the main conditions of the revival of the party's Marxist-Leninist unity and of its ability to act, as well as of the dynamics of the entire social development.

The 15th congress pointed out in all seriousness that the battle against revisionism and rightwing opportunism has not ended with the defeat of the rightwingers and with the departure of their protagonists from political life. This struggle is not, and must not be, an isolated affair. Revisionism and opportunism are like weeds--even if you pull them up, they have a tendency to sprout again in time. They sponge on shortcomings, mistakes and questions that are not solved in time--on all that is connected with the risk of our search. Their activity always grows whenever the class battle sharpens on an international scale.

The most effective guarantee against relapses into revisionism and rightwing opportunism, whatever area or form they appear in, lies in the creative development of Marxist-Leninist theory, in its consistent implementation in practice, and in the consolidation of the party's ideological and action unity. In the ideological sphere, it is impossible to tolerate lack of principle, liberalism or indifference toward the principles of our policy.

The consistent implementation of the "lessons from the crisis-ridden development in the party and society after the 13th congress" and the "resolution on the party's unity," as well as of the documents adopted by the CPCZ Central Committee 10 years ago, is of great significance in the fight for the party's Marxist-Leninist unity and against the various forms of revisionism and opportunism. The "lessons," affirmed by the 14th and 15th congresses, are a lasting source of inspiration for our work and an example of the creative application of Marxism-Leninism to our conditions.

Esteemed male and female comrades, the problems we are discussing here today are so multifaceted and extensive that it is unthinkable to exhaust them in their entire breadth in a single report.

We have pointed out the problems and tasks that must be solved in connection with raising socialist man. We proceed from the vital connection of the theory of Marxism-Leninism in revolutionary practice and the people's creative activity. We will achieve successes if the raising of socialist man is the concern of the entire party, of all communists, regardless of the sector where they work. It is necessary to consistently push through in practice the Leninist demand that political-educational and ideological work form a single complex of the party's activity, of the activity of the socialist state, its national committees, trade unions, youth and all components of the national front. The communists there must make sure that the tasks of political-educational and ideological work are fully in keeping with their specific mission and the specific conditions of their work.

To carry out the broadly-based work of convincing the masses is a principle to which our party has always adhered. It is a principle which, as Klement Gottwald stressed time and again, is one of the basic prerequisites of the party's success. The slogan "With the Face to the Masses" has become a great stimulus and a mobilizing force for the entire party, both during the Bolshevization of our party, during the glorious February days, and again after April 1969.

To limit ideopolitical work merely to a certain circle of communists would mean to narrow down the base of mass political work, to weaken the party's influence on the working people and the party's ties with the people. It is necessary to develop ideological work with the aid of specially trained cadres, and to raise their standards. But it is not enough; all communists must devote themselves to political-educational work. The duty to win the working people for the party's policy, to lead a daily and frank discussion with them, applies to every party member. It is also anchored in our party's statutes.

In harmony with the programmatic line of the congress, the party's regional and district committees and basic organizations must see to it that our ideological work wins men's minds and hearts; that men's political understandings change into convictions, and their enthusiasm into an active participation in the development of socialist society.

We are convinced that our present session will provide new stimuli for raising the standards and effectiveness of political-educational and ideological work, for its firm union with the practical tasks in building the developed socialist society, for a further creative advance and the consistent implementation of the ideas of Marxism-Leninism throughout our life.

Soon, comrades, we will be celebrating the 110th anniversary of Vladimir Ilich Lenin's birthday. We will again recall the epoch-making significance of his work, which is an inexhaustible source for our decision-making, for contemporary theoretical thinking, as well as for everyday political organizational work. Vladimir Ilich Lenin is, and will always be, a peerless example of theoretician, organizer, enthusiastic propagandist and agitator--an exemplary communist.

This year is the year of the 35th anniversary of the culmination of the Czechoslovak people's national liberation fight and of Czechoslovakia's liberation by the Soviet Army. This great historical feat has deeply entered the memory of our people and is lastingly influencing the shaping of their political consciousness. It is also one of the sources of our ideo-vocational work. The liberation opened for our nations the road to a new era, an era of socialism and communism. The ancient longings of our nations came true--they are building a happy and free life under the CPCZ's leadership and at the side of the Soviet Union in the family of socialist countries. Our strength lies in the fact that we are marching forward in the awareness of this historic perspective--in the fact that we are following the revolutionary doctrine of Marxism-Leninism.

RELIABILITY OF CARTER'S WORDS QUESTIONED

AU031225 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 1 Apr 80 p 7 AU

[Milan Madr commentary in the column "A Note": "The Value of the Presidential Word"]

[Text] One embarrassment after another has recently been befalling President Carter. [paragraph continues]

However, he has certainly not acquired the blemishes on his reputation like a blind pig who finds an acorn. They are the product of his policy and follow him like a persistent shadow. The dust raised by the White House's diplomatic somersault during the recent vote in the Security Council on Israeli colonization in the occupied Arab territories has not yet subsided and now there is another fiasco of the U.S. trustworthiness on the highest level--this time in connection with Iran.

The crux of the matter is that Carter sent Ayatollah Khomeyni, via the Swiss Embassy in Tehran, a letter on Iranian-U.S. relations and, within that framework, on the hostages. When the letter was made public in Tehran, the personal spokesman for the U.S. President, J. Powell, categorically denied that Carter or any U.S. representative sent a message to the highest Iranian figure. Powell lied like a little boy and he knew it. The U.S. President knew just as well that his spokesman would lie because he undoubtedly instructed h'm to do so. Why? Because the letter was relatively moderate in tone, acknowledged--even though only in passing and with gnashing teeth--certain errors of U.S. policy vis-a-vis Iran and expressed readiness to set up a joint international commission of inquiry. The letter stated all this time when Carter, in his election campaign, is engaging, metaphorically speaking, in muscle-flexing and invoking in an exhibitionistic manner the cult of U.S. military strength.

This is a classic example of a two-faced policy. The base interests of the election campaign--from which, at any rate, a candidate of the capital of monopolies will emerge victorious--prompt the U.S. President to issue denials, which cannot but be exposed as mendacious. The U.S. voters and the international public are being deceived and the Iranian representatives are being told confidentially something which is denied in public so that they, and other as well, can gain a picture of the trustworthiness of the and political acts of the White House.

Let it be said in Carter's defense that his conduct is in harmony with the tradition of his predecessors. How many categorical denials did the world hear during the presidencies of Kennedy, Johnson and Nixon, and also during the term of Vice President Agnew when his corruption scandal saw the light of day. And how many mystifying statements did Nixon make after the Watergate scandal? One could thus say--nothing new in the White House. The only difference, perhaps, is that in the past they did not give themselves the air of being such paragons of virtue.

BILAK RECEIVES NICARAGUAN DELEGATION

LD032133 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1430 GMT 3 Apr 80 LD

[Text] Vasil Bilak, member of the Presidium and secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee, received representatives of the Nicaraguan party and government delegation--Tomas Borge Martinez, member of the national leadership of the Sandinist National Liberation Front and minister of the interior, and Moises Hassan Morales, member of the Governing Council of the Government of National Reconstruction--in Prague today.

Taking part in their talk were Josef Kempny, member of the presidium and secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee; Eugen Turzo, head of a Central Committee department; and Jaromir Obzina, minister of interior.

Comrade Vasil Bilak praised the victory of the Nicaraguan people's revolution against the fascist junta and assured the Nicaraguan people of the solidarity of Czechoslovakia and its readiness to develop all-round contacts between the two countries.

He briefed the Nicaraguan representatives on topical domestic and foreign policy tasks of the CPCZ in the implementation of the conclusions of the 15th party congress.

Tomas Borge Martinez and Moises Hassan Morales spoke about the efforts of the Nicaraguan people and their revolutionary vanguard, the Sandinist National Liberation Front, to build a new Nicaragua. Representatives of both sides also expressed their readiness to develop mutual cooperation between the CPCZ and the Sandinist National Liberation Front.

HOFFMANN RECEIVES GDR TRADE UNION DELEGATION

LD032140 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1530 GMT 3 Apr 80 LD

[Text] Karel Hoffmann, member of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium and chairman of the Central Council of Trade Unions, today received a delegation of [East] Berlin trade unionists, headed by Annelis Scheel, chairman of the Berlin Trade Union Council. The delegation is in our capital in connection with the Days of Berlin in Prague. In a cordial, comradely conversation the cooperation between the trade union organizations of Prague and Berlin was praised as an important contribution to the overall development of contacts between the trade union centers of both countries. Confidence was also expressed that the friendly relations between the two organizations would further expand and deepen.

HUNGARIAN ENVOY HOSTS DINNER ON LIBERATION ANNIVERSARY

LD032326 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 2200 GMT 3 Apr 80 LD

[Text] Bela Kovacs, Hungarian ambassador to Czechoslovakia, gave a dinner in Prague tonight in honor of the 35th anniversary of the liberation of Hungary by the Soviet Army. He was congratulated on the state day of his country by members of the Presidium of the CPCZ Central Committee Vasil Bilak, Karel Hoffmann, Alois Indra, Josef Kempny and Josef Korcak, and Miloslav Hruskovic, candidate member of the party Central Committee Presidium; Josef Havlin, secretary of the party Central Committee; Biroslav Capka, chairman of the CPCZ Central Control and Auditing Commission, and other personalities.

ROMANIAN DEPUTY PREMIER PATAN DEPARTS

LD031302 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slova[illegible]0 GMT 3 Apr 80 LD

[Text] Romanian Deputy Premier Ion Patan today concluded his working visit of several days in Czechoslovakia and left by air for Romania. He was seen off at Ruzyne Airport by Josef Simon, Czechoslovak deputy premier, and other official personages.

INDRA CONGRATULATES ROMANIA'S GIOSAN ON ELECTION

LD011818 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1600 GMT 1 Apr 80 LD

[Text] Alois Indra member of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium and chairman of the Federal Assembly, has sent a telegram of congratulations to Nicolae Giosan, candidate member of the Political Executive Committee of the Romanian Communist Party Central Committee and chairman of the Grand National Assembly, on his reelection to the latter post.

LEADERS SEND CONDOLENCE MESSAGES ON DEATH OF SRV PRESIDENT

Husak, Strougal Telegram

AU021238 Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 1 Apr 80 p 1 AU

[Text] Prague, CTK--In the name of the CPCZ Central Committee and CSSR Government, Gustav Husak, CPCZ Central Committee general secretary and CSSR president, and Lubomir Strougal, CSSR premier, sent the following telegram of condolences to the Vietnamese Communist Party [VCP] and the SRV Government on the demise of Ton Duc Thang, VCP Central Committee member and SRV president:

Dear comrades: We have received with deep sorrow the news of the demise of Comrade Ton Duc Thang, VCP Central Committee member and SRV president.

Together with you we bow deeply to the bright memory of Comrade Ton Duc Thang, loyal son of the Vietnamese people, prudent statesman, important revolutionary and internationalist, and fighter for peace, socialism and friendship among the peoples. His whole life makes Comrade Ton Duc Thang an example of an indomitable fighter against colonialism and world imperialism and for the freedom and independence of his fatherland, for the happy life of the Vietnamese people. The country's unification and the advance of socialism in fraternal SRV will forever remain linked with his name.

In the name of the CPCZ Central Committee, the CSSR Government, all Czechoslovak people and in our own name we express to you and all Vietnamese people sincere condolences on this painful loss.

Indra Telegram

LD011334 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1130 GMT 1 Apr 80 LD

[Text] Alois Indra, member of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium and chairman of the Federal Assembly, has sent a telegram of condolences to Truong Chinh, member of the Politburo of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Vietnam and chairman of the Standing Committee of the National Assembly of the Vietnamese Socialist Republic, on the death of Ton Duc Thang, member of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Vietnam and president of the Vietnamese Socialist Republic.

STROUGAL, CHNOUPEK GREET IRANIANS ON NATIONAL DAY

LD311724 Prague CTK in English 1510 GMT 31 Mar 80 LD

[Text] Prague--Czechoslovak President Gustav Husak sent a telegram of congratulation on Monday to Iranian President Abolhasan Bani-Sadr on the national day of his country.

On the same occasion, Czechoslovak Foreign Minister Bohuslav Chnoupek congratulated his Iranian counterpart Sadeq Qotbzadeh.

FINANCE MINISTER ELABORATES ON NEW ECONOMIC MEASURES

AU031355 [Editorial Report AU] Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech on 1 April on page 2 carries a 2,600-word article by CSSR Finance Minister Leopold Ler, entitled: "Better Conditions for Further Advancement." The article elaborates on the implementation of the latest economy planning measures.

After stating that the recently adopted "complex of measures for perfecting the system of planned national economy management" "convincingly and clearly expresses the overall philosophy, aims and paths for improving the quality of economy management," Ler states: "The 'complex of measures' formulates the principle of increasingly merging the plan and the economic contracts into an entity, in which the concluded economic contracts would provide the certainty that the plan had been compiled realistically and that its components are mutually interlinked, thus gradually establishing conditions for appraising the work of enterprises and economic production units on the basis of the fulfillment of economic contracts."

Mentioning the plan's influence on effectiveness and quality Ler states: "The planning and appraisal of the overall production volume are being resolved in a new way. The first place among the newly introduced indexes is pure production index, which we call net value added. This index does not take into account the consumption of material or the purchased transportation and other services, or the nonproductive costs. The index of the adjusted net value added will be used for directing the development of the decisive part of wage means on the basis of a 5-year norm, and for expressing the qualitative tasks of the plan, particularly labor productivity." Ler also stressed: "The matter of mutually interlinking the indexes in the 5-year and the annual plans is also important. The 'complex of measures' envisages a system of 5-year normative indexes, particularly in the instances concerning the rat[illegible]etween the creation of resources and their use. Here it will be very important t[illegible]aintain the binding quality of the 5-year plan, to an extent forcing the ministrie[illegible]conomic production units, enterprises and the entire management sphere in general to base their decisionmaking on firm 5-year rules, which at the same time would ensure the desirable score for a more efficient implementation of scientific-technical development. It must be said that this long-term quality is the cornerstone of the 'complex of measures.' It will be enormously complicated to achieve this quality, and it will be a gradual process."

In dealing with the role of khozraschet Ler says that, in the "complex of measures," it is "developed as a comprehensive system of economic relations between the society and the economic subjects. The strengthening of cost-accounting methods of economy should lead to the economic production units' and enterprises' greater responsibility for the results of their management. The more intensive consequences of both positive and negative aspects of economy for the final results and appraisals of economic production units and enterprises should produce a more effective economic pressure on effectiveness and quality, as well as on material incentives."

Ler also states that "in comparison with the present situation, the strengthening of cost-accounting principles will be most strikingly manifested in the sphere of investments. A substantial reduction of allocations from the state budget for investments will take place; the state allocations will be used only in the most exceptional cases determined by the CSSR Government. The increased share of the organizations' own resources in financing their planned needs signifies a planned increase of the pressure of economic instruments of management on the effectiveness of the creation of financial resources, and also a strengthening of their responsibility for the handling and use of these resources. At the same time the share of profit delivered by the organizations to the state budget will be reduced."

In dealing with the penalization for nonfulfillment of tasks, Ler states: "In the case of executives, the entire component of incentives will 'be at stake' if they deviate from the tasks of the 5-year plan.

"The cuts into this incentive component will be effected along linear lines only up to 3 percent of the deviation; deviations above this figure will result in progressive cuts; and a 15-percent deviation will result in the disappearance of the entire incentive component of the wages," Ler says, adding: "At the same time part of the payments from the incentive wage component will be bound to the annual results, and part to the results of the entire 5-year plan. The executives will be evaluated according to the cumulative fulfillment of the tasks of the 5-year plan. The entire problem of wages and remunerations will undoubtedly be very exacting, sensitive and conflicting, but without tighter links between the resources for remunerating on the basis of achieved results it is impossible to intensify the stimulating effect of wages. It is impossible to continue to tolerate practices when the results of good collectives were negated in favor of lagging collectives, thus weakening the interest in a speedy mobilization of internal reserves. The crux of the matter will be to overcome the existing habits of ensuring, through the payment of premiums and rewards, the level of demanded wages regardless of the level of the fulfillment of tasks set by the state plan, and regardless of the merits of individuals and collectives in the results achieved. That is why it will be necessary to gradually reorganize the wages machinery, including the premium system, so as to underscore the merit of every collective and individual in contributions serving the entire society.

"The intensification of cost-accounting principles will be considerably influenced also by the course taken in the price policy, which will make economic calculations yet more demanding and which will rationalize price relations, thus establishing more effective prerequisites for effective decisionmaking from the viewpoints of increasingly exacting external conditions."

Speaking of practical implementation Ler says: "The implementation of the 'complex of measures' will be ensured in a way enabling every sector to discuss, on a federal and national level, the specific implementation of the uniformly understood 'complex of measures' in the individual branches. This May and June the final form of the implementation of the 'complex measures' is to be determined according to specific conditions, for instance in the operational sphere of national committees and of the nonproduction sphere, and so forth. In 1981 the concepts for organizing the production-technical and research bases, and the programs of developing the management of ministerial branches, economic production units and enterprises arising from these concepts, are to be submitted, discussed and adopted in a way making them correspond best to the insurance of tasks of the Seventh 5-Year Plan and the 'complex of measures.'"

Ler concludes by saying that "we simultaneously realize that all this will be a most demanding phase, which will not be without problems. Thus it is necessary to reflect whether, in a number of spheres, the solution of the 'complex of measures' is fully exhausting, or whether--and where--one could not perfect the solution further, and with greater efficiency. That is why, in following up the good experience, we will continue even in the course of the Seventh 5-Year Plan to verify by experiments perhaps yet more effective solutions of certain pivotal problems."

BENO ATTENDS BRNO PARTY COMMITTEE MEETING

LD031300 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1000 GMT 3 Apr 80 LD

[Text] A plenary meeting of the South Moravian Regional CPCZ Committee in Brno today is assessing the course and results of exchanges of party membership cards and other tasks in perfecting party work in the period up to the 16th party congress. The deliberations are attended by Mikulas Beno, secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee.

RUDE PRAVO CRITICIZES, INSTRUCTS MANAGERS

AU031618 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 1 Apr 80 p 1 AU

[Editorial: "To Mobilize Internal Resources"]

[Excerpts] Compared with the same period of 1979, our national economy is working at high speed. After 2 months--as compared with last year--it has shown large increments in almost all indexes. However, last year, because of the extraordinary events that marked it from the very beginning, is not a suitable yardstick. To be only better than last year is not enough.

What is correct is to judge the development of this year's industrial production, construction and other sectors according to the fulfillment of this year's plan. From that it arises that even though we succeeded on the whole in following rough orientation of the plan of industrial production, the overall volume of production has been fulfilled neither in industry nor construction. Although the overall volume of production is not the plan's mandatory index, it nevertheless indicates that the production is not evolving at a pace that is necessary to insure its planned purpose in the coming period. Already in the first two months this applied to a number of enterprises. Thus, for example, although the deliveries to the domestic market were fulfilled 103 percent, about one-fourth of enterprises did not fulfill their targets in that respect. The same, more or less, applies to the deliveries to the socialist and nonsocialist countries. Even worse was construction, which did not fulfill its plan as a sector.

The nonfulfilling enterprises are certainly not short of reasons why they have not fulfilled their plans. No one underestimates the difficulties and the complexities of internal and external conditions, but this, however, does not mean that one has to fold one's hands in one's lap and wait till things get better. The external economic conditions will not improve, and we must cope with the internal ones ourselves. No objective or subjective conditions are that complex or that difficult that one cannot deal with them by mobilizing internal resources.

The inadequate adaptability or even the inability to actively resolve the entrusted tasks is attested to by the behavior of quite a few enterprise directors and more than one general director who could not imagine the fulfillment of the planned tasks in any way other than in the context of excessive demands for imports, manpower, funds and so forth. In other words, they have not succeeded in abandoning thinking along the lines of the directions of extensive development despite the fact that many party and government documents obligate them to comprehensively support the methods and ways of intensive development. One has to admit that the current system of management has tolerated it to a certain extent, that it either did not do anything about it or did very little.

A ranking economic person cannot behave as a common laborer or a simple farmer, but he must be an initiator and organizer, planner and controller, first on the job and a model for his collective. And now when it is necessary to accelerate production--even though the material conditions in various respects are not as favorable as they were formerly--the harder the responsible ranking personnel must search for ways and means to eliminate bottlenecks and weak spots, the more vigorously they must fight for the utilization of every kilogram of raw and other materials, kilowatt hours of electricity, for the best utilization of all machinery and facilities and for literally every minute of the work time for production that will be in all respects of good quality and better than before. By their example they must win others over.

DRA: FOREIGN MINISTRY CITES FURTHER SOVIET TROOP WITHDRAWAL

LD031357 Hamburg DPA in German 1326 GMT 3 Apr 80 LD

[Excerpts] East Berlin--It seems that the reduction of troops stationed in the GDR announced by Soviet state and party leader Leonid Brezhnev is due to be continued Easter Monday with the withdrawal of further troops. Journalists accredited in East Berlin were today invited by the GDR Foreign Ministry to "attend in the Leipzig area the further implementation of measures" arising from Brezhnev's announcement of 6 October.

Without giving any further details, the GDR Foreign Ministry offered "another opportunity of this kind" on 16 April. According to Western estimates, there are about 400,000 Soviet troops and about 6,000 tanks in the GDR.

COMMENTATOR VIEWS INCREASE OF U.S. PRIME INTEREST RATE

DW031157 East Berlin Domestic Service in German 1111 GMT 3 Mar 80 DW

[Siegbert Gedlich commentary]

[Text] New interest rate records are being reported from the United States. Leading big banks, such as the Chase Manhattan Bank, the New York Chemical Bank and the First National Bank of Chicago have increased their prime rates to about 20 percent, which means reaching an absolute record. The strongly exaggerated interest rates for credit in the United States create new unrest and confusion on capitalist finance markets. Remarks by Dr Siegbert Gedlich:

The prime rate is the interest rate demanded by business banks in lending capital to their best customers, so-called first addresses. If the renowned big-size enterprises have to pay 20 percent, the interest rates for credit for smaller businessmen naturally are a few percentages higher.

The spectacular increase of costs for borrowed capital is part of President Carter's austerity program; it is supposed to curtail the growth of the volume of circulating money. Expert observers, however, do not give these measures much of a chance for success. They point out that it is mainly the government itself which is demanding too much from the state budget in the interest of its stepped-up armament, thus heating up inflation.

After all, the debts of the US federal budget in the course of the years has added up to the astronomic amount of 1 billion. Amounts of such a volume cannot be corrected with finance-technical measures, they call for a change of political priorities.

But something else, something most peculiar and grotesque is happening: The U.S. dollar disrupts its long slide downhill and experiences upward flight. The exaggerated interest rate level in the United States causes international speculators to withdraw invested capital from European currencies or such values as gold and to invest it in American big banks as lent capital. So it happened that the currency of the United States, which was suffering particularly from inflation, is being higher valued on international money markets without the backing of really improved achievements by the U.S. economy, while West European currencies suffer considerable exchange rate losses. As so often, the allies of the United States face the fact with the gnashing of teeth that they are being hard pressed by the rigorous American economic policy.

The Tokyo paper YOMIURI SHIMBUN comments: The strength of the dollar does not mean that the U.S. economy is sound; the opposite is the case. The trend on money markets will turn around again in the not too distant future. Other papers say that the attempt of the United States to reduce inflation probably would create difficulties for the more intricately coordinated economies of Western Europe, create government problems and contribute to political tensions in the Western alliance.

SED DELEGATE GIVES SPEECH AT SRI LANKA CP CONGRESS

AU011045 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 28 Mar 80 p 5 AU

["Report by our correspondent Dr Rolf Guenther: SED and Sri Lanka Communist Party Linked in Solidarity: Johannes Chemnitzer Conveyed Greetings to 11th Party Congress"]

[Text] Colombo--On Thursday the 11th National Congress of the Sri Lanka Communist Party continued with the debate on the political report of the Central Committee on the international and national situation. The participants enthusiastically received the greetings addresses of more delegations from fraternal parties, including the SED delegation.

It was with stormy and lengthy applause that the party congress expressed thanks for the greetings address of our party Central Committee and its general secretary, Erich Honecker, which was conveyed by delegation leader Johannes Chemnitzer, member of the Central Committee and first secretary of the SED Neubrandenburg Bezirk leadership. The inviolable solidarity of the two parties in the struggle for peace and social progress was reaffirmed in the address and in the speech of the delegation leader. A wave of applause surged when Johannes Chemnitzer handed an SED honorary banner with Ernst Thaelmann's portrait to the party congress.

A Tradition of Many Years of Cooperation

In his speech, Johannes Chemnitzer pointed out that the two parties are linked by traditions of many years of common struggle for the cause of the workers class and of all working people. Their cooperation has continuously developed on the basis of both parties' loyalty to Marxism-Leninism and of the inviolable friendship with the party and country of Lenin. "Our sympathy and constant solidarity go to the Sri Lanka communists, who have always proved to be genuine patriots of their country and champions for peace, democracy, social progress and national independence."

For Peace and Security in Asia

"Your struggle for peace and security in Asia and for transforming the Indian Ocean into a zone of peace enjoy our active sympathy and full support," the SED delegation leader stated. Dealing with the current aggravated conflict between the forces of peace and social progress on the one side and the forces of the reaction and hegemonism in the international arena on the other, Johannes Chemnitzer underscored that the shift of imperialist quarters to a policy of confrontation has not at all been caused by the Soviet aid to Afghanistan but that it springs from the nature of imperialism, from its aspirations to political and military positions, spheres of influence and maximum profit. But the victorious defense of their socialist fatherland by the Vietnamese people and the course of events in Afghanistan prove that imperialist interference, great power chauvinism, hegemonism and aggression are also doomed to failure in Asia. NATO also will fail to achieve the superiority over the Warsaw Pact to which it aspires, he said. In alliance with the Soviet Union and the other socialist states, together with all the communist and workers parties and with all peace forces, the GDR is making every imaginable effort to consolidate detente, Johannes Chemnitzer declared to strong applause.

In the discussion at the Congress plenum the assessment made by the Central Committee report was continually underscored that the contradictions in the capitalist development of a neocolonial type which is being intensely pursued in Sri Lanka are now becoming evident increasingly sharply. With its economic policy of the "open door" the UNP [United National Party] Government has more and more abolished state controls, has granted economic and political concessions to foreign and domestic capital while placing additional burdens on the people.

Struggle for the Unity of the Leftist Forces

With these things in the background, the debate at the party congress particularly revolved around the problem of how the masses' struggle can be developed and organized and how a broad action unity can be created through it in order to enlist more and more strata of the population. This requires a stubborn struggle for the unity of the leftist forces--whose ranks are divided--and against the leftist sectarianism, several speakers stressed in the discussion.

SED GREETS SALVADORAN COMMUNISTS ON 50TH ANNIVERSARY

AU0109O8 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 28 Mar 80 p 1 AU

["SED Firmly Linked With the Struggle of El Salvador's Communists: Central Committee Congratulates Party on its 50th Founding Anniversary"]

[Text] Berlin (ND)--The SED Central Committee has sent the Salvadoran Communist Party Central Committee the following greetings message signed by Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee:

On the occasion of the 50th founding anniversary of the Salvadoran Communist Party, the SED Central Committee extends to you cordial congratulations and fraternal militant greetings.

Tempered in dozens of years of underground struggle against terror and the reaction, the Salvadoran Communist Party has developed into an efficient vanguard of the workers class of your country and has won the working people's confidence. In close alliance with other democratic and patriotic forces, your party is waging a resolute struggle against the exploitation and brutal oppression of your people by the foreign monopolies and the local oligarchy, for democracy and social progress.

The SED and the Salvadoran Communist Party have been linked fraternally on the basis of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism for a long time. It is with profound solidaristic sympathy that the GDR communists are watching the upsurge of the anti-imperialist and antioligarchic struggle of the masses of El Salvador.

We wish you, dear comrades, success in strengthening your party and in consolidating a broad democratic unity front of all progressive forces of El Salvador in the struggle against imperialism and reaction.

WILLI STOPH CONGRATULATES ROMANIAN PREMIER ON REAPPOINTMENT

AU031244 East Berlin NEUES NEUTSCHLAND in German 2 Apr 80 p 2 AU

[Text] Willi Stoph, chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers, has sent a congratulatory telegram to Ilie Verdet, prime minister of the Government of the Socialist Republic of Romania, on his reappointment to this office.

MUECKENBERGER LEADS SED DELEGATION TO DANISH CP CONGRESS

LD031824 East Berlin Voice of the GDR Domestic Service in German 1500 GMT 3 Apr 80 LD

[Summary] The Danish Communist Party Congress has opened in Copenhagen. "The delegation of the SED Central Committee is led by Politburo Member Erich Mueckenberger."

FRG CITIZEN SENTENCED FOR ESPIONAGE

LD032018 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1540 GMT 3 Apr 80 LD

[Text] Berlin--The Frankfurt (Oder) Bezirk court today sentenced Ulrich Weiss, an FRG citizen and agent of the secret service controlled Lampl gang to 12 years' imprisonment for crimes under paragraph 105 of the criminal code concerning abuse of the transit agreement. Since April 1977, Weiss has been engaged as courier in the systematic and continuous preparation and perpetration of extensive subversive crimes against the GDR and the People's Republic of Poland.

Evidence was produced at the trial that in September 1979 this agent actively participated in a large-scale border provocation organized by the Lampl gang against the People's Republic of Poland, which was prevented in time by Polish security organs. For the perpetration of numerous other gang crimes on GDR territory, the agent used the conspiratorial means and methods of the Lampl gang wilfully and continuously to abuse the generous travel and visitors' regulations.

Weiss was recruited by Heinz-Werner Kraemer, West Berlin chief of the Lampl gang. Kraemer is also the deputy chairman of the so-called "Human Rights Association" in West Berlin, which is well known for its insolent hostility, especially toward the GDR. Weiss received his instructions for the crimes from Kraemer. He also had personal contact with Julius Lampl, the gang's chief, operating in Hamburg, as well as with Uwe Montanus, the latter's best friend and deputy, who has previous convictions. Leading members of the gang have proved to be maintaining active contacts with secret service branches in West Berlin, the Hamburg CID and the Springer newspapers and magazines for the purpose of camouflaging and obtaining support for their crimes.

The "BMW" car registration number AY 3769, belonging to the "Interrent GMBH" West Berlin hire firm, which was used for the crime, was impounded.

MITTAG PRESENTS FIGURES ON INDUSTRIAL PROGRESS

LD030956 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 0521 GMT 3 Apr 80 LD

[Text] Berlin--At present, 47 percent of equipment in GDR industry is automated. In 1970 it was 33.4 percent. These figures were given by Guenter Mittag, Politburo member and secretary of the SED Central Committee, in the April issue of EINHEIT.

Mittag draws attention to the increase in domestic construction of plant- and combine-related rationalization facilities. This has tripled from 1975 to 1979 and today has reached a value of 2 billion GDR marks. Fourteen percent of all investment equipment is produced in this way. For this reason, Mittag stresses, "the most effective increase in productivity is achieved, and as a rule, the equipment is the most up-to-date and most productive."

According to Mittag, the total fund of fixed assets in the manufacturing industry has risen from 276 billion marks (1970) to 457 billion marks (1979). This constitutes an increase of 65 percent and of as much as 73 percent in industry generally, given assets (1979) of 289 billion marks. Thirty-eight percent of all industrial equipment is no more than 5 years old.

Referring to the most efficient utilization of the material potential, Mittag states that it is "no longer solely a question of coordinating the development of material processes" but "of uniformly and harmoniously shaping material and intellectual processes, particularly in science, and of utilizing cadres, correctly setting tasks for research and development, and insuring the application of their results in the economy--in short, organizing complex innovation processes."

A prerequisite for this is a higher level of education. Seventy-nine percent of GDR workers have completed vocational training (in 1955 only 30 percent). Since 1970, the number of workers in the economy who have graduated from universities and vocational schools has risen by 624,000 to a current figure of more than 1.3 million. There will be more than 115,000 university and vocational school cadres in 1980 working in GDR research and development institutions alone. More than 78,000 of these will be in industry (mainly in combine research and development departments).

As an example of efficient management, Mittag mentions the 1979 increase of 4.8 percent in industrial goods production with a mere 1.4 percent energy increase, an achievement, he adds, "which we can be proud of."

BRIEFS

DRESDEN SOLIDARITY MEETING--Hundreds of antifascist resistance fighters and FDJ members avowed their international solidarity at a meeting in Dresden on Tuesday. Spokesmen of youth brigades named after antifascist fighters emphasized that they are doing everything possible for the strengthening of their fatherland and thus for international solidarity. Mahmood Pordel, charge d'affaires of the Embassy of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan in the GDR, who was cordially welcomed at the meeting, expressed thanks for the friendship offered his country and expounded on its struggle against the backwardness. [East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 2 Apr 80 p 2 AU]

REPRESENTATIVE AT PALESTINE CONFERENCE--Paul Scholz, deputy chairman of the Democratic Peasants Party of Germany and president of the GDR-Arab Countries Friendship League, conveyed the fraternal and solidary militant greetings of his party to the participants in the second international conference for solidarity with the peasants and people of Palestine which opened on Sunday in Baghdad. [East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 2 Apr 80 p 5 AU]

INTERNATIONAL PHYSICIANS CONFERENCE--Otolaryngologists and technicians from the GDR and Hungary met for a 3-day exchange of experiences in Dresden on Thursday. They are discussing problems of measuring hearing functions and hearing problems caused by noise and will deal with children's hearing disturbances and with the adjustment of hearing aids. Physicians from the CSSR, Poland, Romania and Austria are also attending the conference. [East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 28 Mar 80 p 2 AU]

BIRTHRATE INCREASE--Last year 235,196 children were born in the GDR. Thus roughly every 2 minutes a baby was born in a health institution of the republic. The number of births in 1979 rose by 3,015 above that in 1978 and for the first time an excess of births over deaths was achieved. Estimates indicate a continuation of this favorable development. [East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 31 Mar 80 p 2 AU]

REPORTAGE ON 35TH LIBERATION ANNIVERSARY CELEBRATIONS

Aczel, Sarlos Address Meeting

LD040152 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1730 GMT 3 Apr 80 LD

[Summary] Lazlo Krasso reports from the Erkel theater on the festive meeting to mark the 35th anniversary of Hungary's liberation:

Present are party and state leaders, representatives of social and mass organizations and participants in the campaign of liberation. "In the Presidium are Janos Kadar, first secretaty of the MSZMP Central Committee; Pal Losonczi, chairman of the Presidential Council; Premier Gyorgy Lazar; and Vladimir Pavlov, Soviet ambassador." Many winners of prizes and awards are also present.

"At the presentation ceremony, Deputy Premier Gyrogy Aczel said:

"A big question of our society, building socialism, is what we must work for. To this question, our whole society, our whole people must give the answer by following the example of our outstanding figures. Attila Jozsef [Hungary poet] respected work above all. Even under conditions of exploitation he warned us: Do not be negligent, even if someone else reaps the profit of your work. How much more responsibility, will, talent, diligence, love, discipline and awareness must we put into the continuing lines of the poet's warning now, when we work for ourselves, for the benefit of our people. It is worth working precisely and reliably, just like the star moves across the sky. And now it is really worth doing a good job.

"The only sensible alternative for mankind is peace, no matter how complex and changing the phenomena of international life and no matter how difficult and complicated are the tasks we have to cope with at home. Hope and faith, experience showing the truth of our ideas and aims, fortify us. You, and together with you hundreds of thousands, millions must set an example also in this respect."

After the strains of the Hungarian and Soviet national anthems, Istvan Sarlos, member of the MSZMP Politburo, secretary general of the PPF National Council, made an opening speech:

"Esteemed festive meeting, dear comrades. At this festive gathering today we remember the 1st day of the new, socialist era of liberated Hungary: 4 April 1945 is the source of a radical and final change in our lives. The fact that we were liberated by the USSR from centuries-long national and class oppression made possible the process of democratization and a start in building socialism. Our country became free and independent. Power fell into the hands of the people led by the working class. In the USSR we found a sincere friend, who understands our cares and joys and supports our aspirations. We became the allies of the fraternal socialist countries, we won prestige and influence in international life.

"The shaping of our future is in our own hands. The fact that we have been able to turn the fate of the fatherland for the better is largely due to the Hungarian people's having embraced socialism and undertaking the realization of the party's objectives and, in the coming years, the resolutions of the 12th congress. When we think of our successes, we must never forget those who laid down their lives for our country's liberation. We think of them with gratitude, and of all those Soviet people who took part in the fighting and those who by work, advice, political, moral and material assistance are supporting our constructive work.

We are the friends, allies and comrade-in-arms of the USSR and will remain so. We, Hungarians, as decided by the 12th party congress, will march also in the future in the front rank of peoples struggling for socialism and will serve the cause of peace and security of the Hungarian people and the whole world.

"Opening our festive meeting, allow me to greet on behalf of all of us Comrade Janos Kadar, first secretary of the MSZMP Central Committee; Comrade Pal Losonczi, chairman of the Presidential Council of the People's Republic; the representatives here present of the Central Committee, the Presidential Council, the Council of Ministers and the leading bodies of social organizations. I greet the invited guest representing the diplomatic corps and Comrade Zinaida Mikhailova Kruglova, member of the CPSU Central Committee, president of the Presidium of the Federation of Soviet Friendship Societies. I greet the participants in our meeting and all those who celebrate 4 April as their national day.

"I request Comrade Pal Losonczi, chairman of the Presidential Council, to deliver his festive address."

Losonczi Address

LD040716 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1810 GMT 3 Apr 80 LD

[Speech by Pal Losonczi, chairman of the Hungarian Presidential Council, at a festive meeting at the Erkel theater in Budapest on the occasion of the 35th anniversary of Hungarian liberation--live]

[Text] Esteemed festive session, dear comrades and lady comrades: We are remembering the outstanding event of Hungarian history, 4 April 1945, the day of our liberation. Today we are celebrating the 35th anniversary of that memorable date. After 1,000 years, putting an end to 400 years of foreign oppression, this day brought to our people liberty, and gave back to us our independent statehood. With its arrival, the hope of social progress became a reality; and after 35 years we can say with justification that it became the basis of our victorious, socialist revolution.

On 4 April 1945, when the troops of the liberating Red Army rid the entire territory of our homeland of the enemy, every working Hungarian person not only felt, but also knew, that in this moment something disappeared forever and something else new was beginning in the life of the working millions, in the homeland's destiny. Everybody then felt that in Hungary a new wind of history rose up.

The recognition of the creation of a new era was ripening while the liberation battles were in progress; its climax, and at the same time its symbol, became 4 April, when every effect of the campaign from Battonya to Nemesmedves was summed up. That April of 1945 brought great relief, peace and hope to the Hungarian people. For that reason 4 April has been a symbol ever since. For that reason, it is an indelible, lasting experience for contemporaries, for all those who lived through that day and who are conscious and active participants of everything that has happened in Hungary since then.

When remembering the things that happened a generation ago, looking back on the road that has since been traveled, our first thought is a profound gratitude to the world's first socialist state, to the Red Army and its soldiers, who fought heroically for the world's first victorious worker revolution, who brought freedom to us. We raise the red and the national flags before the glorious memorial of fallen heroes with a sense of reverence and esteem--esteem to the living, who fought and shed their blood in the Danube-Tisza region, on the whole of this land of ours, for the freedom of our people.

We think with gratitude and reverence of the Bulgarian, Yugoslav, Romanian, British and American soldiers who had their share in the liberation of our country, and who sleep their eternal sleep in the soil of our homeland. Our people, deep in their hearts, have the memory of the heroes; the same light illuminates their glory as that of the Hungarian antifascists who, accepting the heavy battle, sacrificed their lives for our freedom and independence.

Dear comrades, 35 years are already a historical epoch; it is the age of a generation. It is a sufficient distance to enable us to judge how much our expectations of that time have been fulfilled by the period that has since elapsed. The dawning of freedom, the arrival of the long-desired peace, the fact that we look forward to something other than what we have left behind, were without doubt the first and governing features of our emotions. But war and the depressing burden of war's destruction--necessity, affliction, torturing need in many places, chiefly in the capital--soured the gladness and delayed the fulfillment of expectations.

For many people, everyday life was governed by an apparently self-contradictory situation. The inherited social-political backwardness was crowned by the horror of war's destruction. The war extinguished the lives of 600,000 Hungarian people, and material damage was equal to the national income of 4-5 years of peace. Is it any wonder if many people saw the situation as hopeless and the future as uncertain? And into this bleak world, faith was infused, with the irresistable strength of conviction, by the slogan of the communists: There will be a Hungarian renaissance.

Even more depressing than material affliction, however, was the burden of historical heritage. At a time when more than a century and a half had passed since the French Revolution, the larger section of Hungarian society was still groaning beneath the burden of feudal backwardness. In the kingless kingdom of Hungary's lords, legal order was the oppression of the millions, their humiliation and misery.

The gloomy anguish of self-reproach of earlier centuries frequently invoked the vision of national death. The selfishness of the blinded Hungarian ruling classes, their antipopular policy, really did almost bring the country to that. Fortunately for our people, our nation, the Soviet troops stepped onto the soil of our homeland not as conquerors but as liberators. They extended the right of friendship. The grateful Hungarian people will never forget this.

The slogan "There Will Be a Hungarian Renaissance" embraced much more than making good the war's destruction. It contained the tangible thought and urgent need of social rebirth, social renewal. The Hungarian communists stood at the forefront of everything that, in the given moment of history, pointed in the direction of progress. In all this the best of our people, the true patriots were comrades-in-arms and allies. With the unification of the two worker parties, the forces of the working class, which has a historic calling to rule, were forged together. The wide strata of the peasantry, the intelligentsia, those who remained faithful to our people and to the homeland, stood on the side of progress.

Agreements with the churches were brought into being. Religious people, without renouncing their religious conviction, became equal-ranking builders of socialist Hungary. Making use of the possibilities, in a fairly short time--measured on the historical scale--we have realized, through hard political struggles, with tempestuous speed, the long-delayed tasks of civil reformation.

Practically at the same time, in parallel with this, we set about establishing and later strengthening the positions of socialism. We carried out, we realized, the socialist revolution; we laid down in our homeland the foundations of the edifice of socialism.

This is how Hungary, from being the country of lords, became the land of the people. We built our economy on socialist state ownership, instead of private ownership, considered eternal; on cooperative common wealth, on work and on the principle of distribution according to the work done.

In our society work has become the only authentic measure of worth. The backward, agricultural and industrial country, which was left to us as a cruel heritage, has become a country that has a developed industry and modern agriculture. For the large majority of our society today, whole generations, fortunately, the past is no longer an experience, a tangible reality. They know only the present, now. For them, rightly, this is the authentic measure.

If at one time the poet urged us to "weigh yourself against the whole universe," then we can only approve of the stand of those generations who say: "Weigh yourself against the present day, against tomorrow, even against the demands." All of our people sense, in the achievements of the 35 years, the fruits of their own efforts, of their hands and their brains. They find their bearings with certainty in the world they have created. On the basis of their experiences, they have learned to respect and value the environment in which they live and work. They consider it natural that they live in security of existence; they can work, learn, study; that they can send to school their children who, on the basis of their abilities, can advance without prejudice or limitations. They take it for granted that they are surrounded by widespread social thinking, that they enjoy the rights of citizens to health care, that parents bringing up children are eligible for child care assistance, family allowance and many other advantages and concessions, that they need not fear dispossession in old age.

However, we know that the general level covers big differences, shortcomings, sometimes even failings. We are not able to say: Let us stop, because we have reached Canaan. Some strata of society, some people and families living in certain spheres of life are in circumstances that deviate from the mean, and which are less favorable; perhaps they are even in need of basic necessities. We know that work is still not an essential of life for everybody. We are not able to say that the one-time difference between working classes has been completely erased. But we can claim decisively that the ever more strongly apparent feature of the relationship between the social classes and strata is not distance but rapprochement.

The fact that in our social and economic life a fundamental change has taken place, has made it possible for the people themselves to direct the shaping of their destiny, in accordance with their own interests. For the direction of society, the organization of economy and management, are the affairs of millions, their daily concern, their national task.

Esteemed festive meeting, 35 years constitute an era, even if measured by the yardstick of history, which provides an opportunity for drawing ample and reliable conclusions. We must see by all means a few decisive components of our country's progress, and we must pick them out from the multitude of historical forces. First of all we must see and assess in its reality and decisive strength the existence of the USSR, bringing us freedom and national independence, in the Hungarian life of the new conquest of the land, in Hungarian history and the development of the country.

The best sons of the Hungarian people, inspired by revolution, first of all the communists, have consciously professed ever since the moment of the party's foundation, and have acted accordingly, that the fate of the nation is on the right track when the nation lives in friendship with the neighboring peoples and in fraternal cooperation with the forces of progress, above all the peoples of the USSR.

A radical change was created in the history of these relations by the fact that the first seeds of our new life germinated in the wake of the victories of the liberating Red Army. The existence of the USSR and its ever-growing role ir international life since World War II have had a decisive significance throughout the 35-year period of our development.

The political, economic, technical and scientific assistance given by the USSR for laying the foundations of socialism and the building of socialism, and later of advanced socialism, is an organic and inalienable part of our development. The identity of our ideas, social system and objectives links the fate of our country, its present and future to the USSR, the countries of the socialist community and the revolutionary and progressive forces of the world.

All this has not only general ideological importance but also a special topicality. We are thinking of the difficulties experienced lately in world politics and the international situation, but the roots go back much farther both in time and space. The aggressive imperialist and capitalist circles are poisoning the international atmosphere, are trying to undermine detente and to reduce to nothing the results of peaceful coexistence achieved so far. In accordance with our principles, we invariably work for peace and are aiming at peaceful coexistence. From this forum, too, we express our will, intention and interest in peace, the defense and further development of the progress of detente.

Together with the countries of the Warsaw Pact we are invariably ready, in keeping with the Helsinki Final Act, to strengthen and widen bilateral relations, and to maintain and develop political, economic and cultural contacts with the capitalist countries. We declare our solidarity with peoples fighting for their national independence and freedom, and within our means we continue helping countries which have won their independence against neocolonialist efforts. The USSR, the community of the socialist countries and the strength and ceaseless fostering of their alliance are the principal safeguards for world peace, the true independence of peoples freed from colonial rule and their rise, just as much as for our internal development and progress.

Dear comrades, an outstanding series of events in our domestic political life ended with the 12th party congress. Virtually the whole country took part in the preparations for the congress. It is no exaggeration to say that it took part in the congress itself. The many letters and telegrmas addressed by various collectives to the congress telling about the fulfillment of work pledges bear witness to the fact that our people wish to contribute, not only by showing interest but also by active support, to the successful accomplishment of our objectives.

Among the statements made at the congress, I now wish to remind you of the most important: The highest forum of the party gave a positive response to the work done and to the proposal to continue in future its main political line, as followed hitherto, in accordance with the demands of the age and the forward-looking aims laid down in the program statement approved at the 11th congress. The basic and decisive task of the period ahead of us is that, relying on our achievements, we should further strengthen the socialist character of our society.

We are living in the period of forward movement of our socialist society. This is what we shall continue also in future, reckoning with the changing circumstances and seeking the solution of questions and contradictions cropping up in the course of development. Standing on this foundation, we are facing the tasks awaiting us.

Economic development has been the main precondition of our entire porgress for decades, and this is even more true in the present conditions.

The tasks are so manifold and wideranging that even an outline would exceed the framework of this festive commemoration. In our economic development now qualitative demands are coming to the fore, as against quantitative growth. The ever stricter assessment of values of the world market is forcing us to realize this, but the increased demands of our internal consumers have the same effect.

There is something good in every bad thing, an old proverb says. The good thing in the present strict conditions is that we are forced to produce more economically and to make up-to-date goods which meet the demand of the consumers. We are convinced that our excellent specialists and hard-working people will be able to perform this task. To carry out our economic tasks we must gather all our strength, and an indispensable condition is the further development and broader manifestation of socialist democracy.

The external and internal environment governing our lives and work, contrary to any divergent supposition, justifies the widening of socialist democracy, even demands it, and not its restriction. The party invariably regards it as its basic task to develop socialist democracy and the participation of the masses in the handling of public affairs. We are convinced that the wide publicity of public life has a fruitful role in bringing the various interests of society to the surface, in their equitable reconciliation, synthesis and assertion for the benefit of society as a whole. We are convinced that the extension of socialist democracy is not in contrast to the consolidation of discipline in the work place and the country in general, and the creation of harmony between obligations and rights.

A factor in the development of our country living in freedom for 35 years, and not the least of these factors, unique in our history, is that we have succeeded in gathering the working class and other progressive forces of the nation, the peasantry, the intelligentsia and all honest patriots in a lasting and stable alliance. We made a reality of what the greatest sons of our nation have dreamed of so much for centuries, for which they hoped so long, what they desired and urged so fervently. This is the policy of socialist national unity, of the national unity which creates and strengthens the alliance and cohesion of the main working classes and other strata, irrespective of their world outlook, for building advanced socialism and defending our freedom, national independence and peace.

In the embodiment of socialist national unity, the Patriotic People's Front plays an outstanding role. The battle fought for people's power, the struggle for socialist transformation, the building and development of our socialist society, the national advance that is taking place upon this basis, the joining of forces with the fraternal peoples, and the struggle for peace have created in our country socialist national unity, and have given the people's front policy a realistic foundation. One of its achievements is that we have solved one by one, successfully, the big, national, historic tasks of the 35 years.

In the period preceding the 12th congress of our party, thus even during the days of consultation, we were able to observe decisively the people's alinement and cohesion and the nation's understanding and support. Now the execution of further tasks awaits us. The congress points 5 years ahead. The first outstanding stage of the execution of tasks will be the election of National Assembly deputies and council members. We are preparing for the elections while carrying out the topical social, economic and cultural tasks of socialism. The elections will occur in the token of socialist objectives, in the spirit of the widest national joining of forces, and in accordance with the program of the Patriotic People's Front

The good, consolidating traditions of national joining of forces, our people's front movement, faithfully preserves this valuable political capital, which we had started to amass before the liberation, and which we increased and strengthened during the decades that have passed since the birth of our liberty. With this capital, with the current national program that is built upon it, the Patriotic People's Front will stand before the Hungarian people at the June elections with a substantial plan built on the achievements of the 35 years, a plan for which it can surely expect the understanding and active support of all Hungarian people, the entire nation.

Esteemed, festive session, the country lives and works remembering the events before this 35 years, the road that has been traveled since the last generation, and the results that have been matured through struggle. In a way that is worthy of the historic magnitude and durability of the anniversary, with appropriate modesty, though proudly and with satisfaction, let us celebrate this festival, the value of which is only increased by the daily round of our struggle.

Let us consider, after 35 years, that we have been able to create great things because there have been people who consciously forewaw the future. And what is even more important, they wanted the future which today is already the past, and which for many is already history. For the contemporary people these 35 years are those of life itself. And it is a tradition which we perpetuate for the generations that come after us, with just pride and with the testator's care and love.

Our greatest national festival is the abundantly fervent and everlasting source of the socialist love of the homeland, the confidence in our policy, the faith in the future. We know and believe for certain that the period since our liberation is a unique era of our homeland's entire history and an unparalleled period in its development. Our 35 years' development has answered a whole series of historic hopes and expectations, doubts and detours. Its progress has answered unequivocally that even a small nation such as Hungary is not fated with adversity if it assesses its situation realistically and pledges itself firmly to progress.

We can look ahead with confidence. If we look on the new phase of our history, the horizon of the future appears clearly and sharply before us. Our past and present already intimate the profile of the future, the completion of the developed socialist society, the widespread application of the latest achievements of the scientific-technical revolution, fruit-bearing work, the multifarious development and assertion of the individual. The period of our great national historic work, on the foundation of which we labored untiringly, so that together with our children we could cherish the fruits of its achievements, and the completion of which we leave to them and to our grandchildren, has come visibly close. [applause]

Soviet First Secretaries Received

LD031253 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 2100 GMT 2 Apr 80 LD

[Text] Karoly Nemeth and Sandor Gaspar have received Soviet guests who came to our country for the celebration of the anniversary of our liberation. Karoly Nemeth, member of the party Politburo and Central Committee secretary, met the first secretaries of the Lithuanian and Estonian Communist Parties, who are visiting their fraternal counties, Hajdubihar and Szolnok. Sandor Gaspar was visited by a Soviet trade union delegation led by Kazimieras Mackevicius, secretary of the Central Council of Trade Unions. The leader of the Soviet delegation presented decorations to Hungarian workers who participated in the fulfillment of Hungarian-Soviet coproduction tasks.

Awards Ceremony

LD021744 Budapest MTI in English 1713 GMT 2 Apr 80 LD

[Text] Budapest, April 2 (MTI)--On Wednesday in Budapest parliament, a cordial ceremony was staged by the Hungarian Government: The state and Kossuth prizes as well as the eminent and merited artist titles were presented on occasion of April 4, the 35th anniversary of Hungary's liberation.

Present were at the festive event Janos Kadar, first secretary of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party Central Committee; Gyorgy Lazar, member of the HSWP Political Committee, head of government; Sandor Gaspar, member of the HSWP Political Committee, vice-president of the Presidential Council; Ference Havasi, member of the HSWP Political Committee, secretary of the Central Committee; as well as numerous noted political, social and cultural personalities of Hungary.

Gyorgy Aczel, member of the HSWP Political Committee, deputy head of government and chairman of the state and Kossuth prize committee, welcomed those present and then presented the decorations. Following the ceremony, the government gave a reception in honor of the awardees.

Awards Ceremony Speech

LD031437 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1100 GMT 3 Apr 80 LD

[Excerpts] A festive meeting is taking place in the parliament building where Pal Losonczi, president of the Presidential Council, is presenting decorations on the occasion of the 35th anniversary of our country's liberation.

Those present at the ceremony include Janos Kadar, first secretary of the party Central Committee, and several leading personalities from the party and the government.

You our listeners, together with the recipients, can now listen to the words of the president of the Presidential Council:

[Begin Losonczi recording] It is a fine tradition of our working days and holidays that on these occasions those who have performed outstanding deeds with a lasting effect are decorated in acknowledgement. Those present here represent the majority of those in the vanguard of work and action. The work and attitudes of the comrades are recognized by their immediate environment, the work-place community. It recognizes and rewards them but this festive occasion today proves that the wider, national public also pays attention to and recognizes the good work.

"On behalf of the leadership of our party and state, I thank you all for the exemplary work with which you have merited this fine manifestation of moral recognition and for being worthy of the awards from the Presidential Council. Permit me, dear comrades, to congratulate with esteem and honest regard each and every one of you as you receive your awards on the eve of the great day, the beautiful spring day. Besides the congratulations, let me wish you further social activity rich in success, useful and fruitful work and individual happiness. [applause] [end recording]

Pal Losonczi, president of the Presidential Council, having greeted the recipients of the awards, presents the high state decorations. Erno Kemenesi, Kossuth prize-winning retired university professor, received the Red Banner of Labor. Thirty-two For Socialist Hungary orders were awarded.

The recipients included Mrs Oszkar Barinkai, secretary of the County Pest party committee; Gyorgy Illes, film cameraman; Laszlo Karakas, departmental head of the party Central Committee; Dezso Keller, compere; Lajos (Lugosi) head of the National Commerce Authority; and Gyula Virizlay, secretary of the National Trade Union Council. The various grades of the Order of Labor were awarded to 69 people.

Wreath-Laying Ceremonies

LD031426 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1100 GMT 3 Apr 80 LD

[Summary] There were wreath-laying ceremonies this morning in Szabadsag square and Heroes square in honor of the liberation anniversary. "The ceremony began at 1000 this morning. A bugle sounded and then the commander of the Guard of Honor reported to the president of the Presidential Council, Pal Losonczi, member of the party Politburo, who arrived in the square accompanied by Army General Lajos Czinege, minister of defense. After the salute, wreaths were laid on the Soviet heroes monument. To solemn, slow music, Pal Losoniczi and Rezso Trautmann, on behalf of the Presidential Council of the People's Republic; Janos Kadar and Karoly Nemeth, on behalf of the MSZMP Central Committee; and Gyorgy Lazar and Gyorgy Aczel on behalf of he government laid down the flowers of remembrance.

"On behalf of the Soviet Embassy, Ambassador Vladimir Pavlov, Valeriy Musatov, counselor, and Anatoliy Popov, military attache, laid wreaths.

"On behalf of the Hungarian Armed Forces, Lajos Czinege, Andras Bankei and Arpad Papp laid wreaths.

"On behalf of the Soviet Southern Army Group, temporarily stationed in our country, V.I. Sivenok, commander of the southern army group, Lt Gen F.K. Ishchenko and Lt Gen A.N. Zaytsev laid wreaths.

"Wreaths were laid on the monument to the Soviet heroes who gave their lives for the freedom of our country by representatives of the Patriotic People's Front, the National Trade Union Council, the Communist Youth League Central Committee, the Partisan Federation, the Hungarian-Soviet Friendship Society and the diplomatic bodies. Then hundreds of inhabitants of Budapest covered the base of the monument with their flowers.

"There was a wreath-laying ceremony this morning in heroes' square as well, in memory of the heroes who gave their lives for the freedom of our country. Pal Losonczi and Rezso Trautmann on behalf of the Presidential Council; Janos Kadar and Karoly Nemeth on behalf of the party Central Committee; and on behalf of the government Gyorgy Lazar and Gyorgy Aczel laid the flowers of remembrance.

"Representatives of the diplomatic bodies, the social organizations and the workers of Budapest also laid wreaths."

KADAR EXPRESSES THANKS FOR CONGRATULATORY MESSAGES

LD012046 Budapest MTI in English 1736 GMT 1 Apr 80 LD

[Text] Budapest, April 1 (MTI)--"The 12th congress elected the Central Committee and the Central Control Committee of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party as well as their exeuctive organs.

On this occasion numerous greetings and congratulatory messages have been received by the Central Committee from our compatriots and abroad, from the general secretaries, first secretaries and central committees of our fraternal parties and from friends of our party and people:

"On behalf of my comrades elected into the party's leading organs and on my behalf, I express my thanks for the congratulatory letters and telegrams we have received from party, state and social organs as well as from enterprises, cooperatives, institutions and individuals after the 12th congress. Congratulations and greetings, which also convey the willingness to help, expressed on our election extend encouragement to our party and people in the consistent implementation of the 12th congress resolutions.

"We sincerely thank the fraternal parties' greetings and good wishes which we consider as a valuable manifestation of internationalist solidarity with our party. This support, too, encourages us all to do everything that we can for ensuring humanity's peace and for advancing the cause of social progress," says the acknowledgement message of Janos Kadar, first secretary of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party Central Committee.

LOSONCZI EXPRESSES CONDOLENCES ON DEATH OF SRV PRESIDENT

LD012013 Budapest MTI in English 1715 GMT 1 Apr 80 LD

[Text] Budapest, April 1 (MTI)--Pal Losonczi, president of the Presidential Council of the Hungarian People's Republic, cabled his condolences to Nguyen Huu Thon, vice-president of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam, on the death of Ton Duc Thang, president of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam.

On behalf of the Presidential Council of the Hungarian People's Republic, the Central Committee of the Hungarian Socialist Workers Party and the Council of Ministers, Rezso Trautmann, vice-president of the Presidential Council, Janos Borbandi, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers, and Vencel Hazi, deputy foreign minister, paid a visit of condolence at the Budapest Embassy of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam on Tuesday.

LEADERS ATTEND MILITARY PROMOTION CEREMONY

LD032024 Budapest MTI in English 1734 GMT 3 Apr 80 LD

[Text] Budapest, April 3 (MTI)--The Presidential Council of the Hungarian People's Republic has promoted Lieutenant General Istvan Olah to colonel-general, Colonel Ferenc Hunyadi to brigadier general.

The letter of appointment was handed over on Thursday in the parliament building by Pal Losonczi, president of the Presidential Council and member of the HSWP Political Committee. Also present at the ceremony was Janos Kadar, first secretary of the HSWP Central Committee and member of the Political Committee; Gyrogy Lazar, chairman of the Council of Ministers and member of the Political Committee; Mihaly Korom, secretary of the Central Committee and member of the Political Committee; and Army General Lajos Czinege, defense minister.

CTK REPORTS ANDREI, CHNOUPEK TOASTS AT BUCHAREST DINNER

AU031410 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 1 Apr 80 p 7 AU

[CTK report on dinner toasts by CSSR Foreign Minister Bohuslav Chnoupek and Romanian Foreign Minister Stefan Andrei at a dinner held in Bucharest on 31 March 1980]

[Excerpt] Minister Stefan Andrei gave a festive dinner in honor of Minister Bohuslav Chnoupek.

The Romanian minister spoke in favor of a more intensive development of cooperation in all areas between the CSSR and the Socialist Republic of Romania. He further spoke on the present international situation, on the exacerbation of tension as a consequence of the international imperialist policy from the position of strength. In this context Stefan Andrei stressed the need to engage oneself with maximum efforts in order to halt the growing international tension and to continue the policy of detente. He specifically noted the need to carefully prepare the Madrid meeting and to intensify the joint efforts aimed at halting the arms race. He stressed that Romania opposes on principle the accumulation of new nuclear missiles in Europe and advocates a cancellation of the NATO pact's decision to deploy them in some West European countries.

In the opening part of his toast Bohuslav Chnoupek recalled that the unity of the Marxist-Leninist goals in building a real, advanced socialism, the joint tasks in the struggle for peace and for the relaxation of tension and the experiences of the all-round, equal and mutually beneficial cooperation acquired in more than three decades form the objective basis uniting the CSSR and the Socialist Republic of Romania--together with other socialist states--in the Warsaw Pact and in CEMA.

In connection with the present complicated international situation, in which imperialism imposes on the world a new round of armament and, last but not least, strives to destabilize the socialist community and to upset its unity and cohesion, it is necessary to strengthen, to a far greater degree than ever before, the socialist community in all areas and to even more closely coordinate the joint courses of action of the Warsaw Pact member countries, B. Chnoupek further said.

He also paid attention to the efforts of the socialist countries aimed at complementing political detente with military detente. In this context he stressed the significance of the Soviet proposal to start negotiating on medium-range missiles--provided that the NATO decision to deploy them in some West European countries will be revoked or, in the extreme case, suspended; the significance of the ratification of the Soviet-American SALT II treaty and the significance of a good preparation and successful course of the forthcoming meeting in Madrid.

Chnoupek Departs Bucharest

AU040907 Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 0900 GMT 4 Apr 80 AU

[Text] Comrade Bohuslav Chnoupek, minister of foreign affairs of the CSSR, left Bucharest today. The guest was seen off at Otopeni Airport by Comrade Stefan Andrei, minister of foreign affairs; Constantin Oancea, deputy minister of foreign affairs; and by other officials.

COOPERATION DISCUSSED WITH SYRIAN PLANNING MINISTER

AU032011 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1842 GMT 3 Apr 80 AU

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES 3/4/1980--On Thursday, Nicolae Constantin, deputy prime minister, chairman of the State Planning Committee, received Salim Yasin, minister for planning [as received] of the Syrian Arab Republic. They approached problems of the economic and social development of the two countries, of the Romanian-Syrian collaboration and cooperation.

VENEZUELAN PRESIDENT HERRERA RECEIVES SPECIAL ENVOY PUNGAN

AU031143 Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1100 GMT 3 Apr 80 AU

[Text] Messages were exchanged in Caracas between President Nicolae Ceausescu and Venezuelan President Luis Herrera Campins, who received Vasile Pungan, minister secretary of state, special envoy of the Romanian head of state.

Most cordial wishes for personal health and happiness, and for progress and prosperity for the friendly Venezuelan people were conveyed to the Venezuelan president. President Luis Herrera Campins expressed warm thanks for the message, and in his turn conveyed most sincere wishes for personal health and happiness to President Nicolae Ceausescu, and for prosperity and progress to the Romanian people.

The Venezuelan head of state also expressed his esteem and consideration for the Romanian head of state, and his high appreciation for President Nicolae Ceausescu's untiring activities designed to promote new, equitable and just relations between all states. On the basis of President Nicolae Ceausescu's guidelines, the two sides then exchanged detailed views on promoting bilateral relations in political, economic and other areas of common interest, and on the cooperation between Romania and Venezuela in the international arena, at the United Nations, and within the Group of 77. They also expressed the two sides' determination to make every effort to continue the process of detente and cooperation among peoples, to consolidate peace and to establish a new world economic and political order. The meeting proceeded in an atmosphere of warm friendship and complete mutual understanding, which characterizes the relations between Romania and Venezuela, and between their presidents.

CEAUSESCU RECEIVES LEBANESE TRADE MINISTER AL-MIR'IBI

AU032014 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1918 GMT 3 Apr 80 AU

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 3/4/1980--On April 3, Nicolae Ceausescu president of the Socialist Republic of Romania, received Talal al-Mir'ibi, minister of economy, trade and public health of Lebanon, who is paying a visit to Romania. The interview was attended by Cornel Burtica, deputy prime minister, minister of foreign trade and international economic cooperation.

The guest conveyed to President Nicolae Ceausescu a warm salute, wishes of good health and personal happiness from Ilyas Sarkis, president of the Republic of Lebanon. Thanking, the Romanian head of state conveyed in his turn, a cordial salute to the president of the Republic of Lebanon, the best wishes of good health and success in the activity of reestablishing the unity and independent development of that country, the welfare and happiness of the Lebanese people.

During the talks, they analyzed the current stage of the Romanian-Lebanese economic relations noting with satisfaction their positive course within the good relations of friendship and collaboration between the two countries. Both sides expressed their wish to further expand and diversify the bilateral collaboration in the economic, technico-scientific, cultural and other fields, in the interest of the two countries and peoples, of the cause of peace and international cooperation.

Tackling topical aspects of the international political life, the sides highlighted the necessity of all states, of all progressive forces intensifying efforts for solving exclusively by peaceful, negotiated means the tensions and conflicts, all the interstate differences. Special attention was paid to developments in the Middle East, stress being laid on the importance of furthering efforts with a view to establishing a global, just and lasting peace in the zone, conducive to Israeli withdrawal from the Arab territories occupied in 1967, to solving the Palestinian question, its independent statehood included, to securing territorial independence and integrity to all the states in that area. During the interview the sides expressed the conviction that the situation in Lebanon could be solved if the independence and territorial integrity of that country was observed, if unity and understanding was achieved among all the political forces, irrespective of their political and religious beliefs, so that the Lebanese people might dedicate all efforts to peaceful development, according to its aspiration after progress and welfare. The interview passed in a cordial atmosphere of friendship.

ORGANIZATIONS PRESENT CONDOLENCES AT VIETNAMESE EMBASSY

AU031229 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1106 GMT 3 Apr 80 AU

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES 3/4/1980--On the death of Ton Duc Thang, president of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam, chairman of the Presidium of the Central Committee of the Vietnam Fatherland Front, condolences were presented at the Embassy of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam today by representatives of the National Council of the Socialist Democracy and Unity Front of the Central Council of the General Trade Union Confederation of Romania, of the Central Committee of the Union of Communist Youth and of the Ministry of National Defence. Those present observed a minute of silence before the black-framed portrait of Ton Duc Thang, and signed the remembrance book. Feelings of compassion were expressed and condolences were presented to the ambassador of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam.

RCP SENDS MESSAGE TO UPPER VOLTA PARTY CONGRESS

AU261959 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1914 GMT 26 Mar 80 AU

[Report on RCP message to the 7th Congress of the Democratic Union of Upper Volta]

[Text] Ouagaddugou, (AGERPRES), 26/3/1980--The Seventh Congress of the Democratic Union of Upper Volta is taking place in Ouagadougou, being also attended by a representative of the Romanian Communist Party, Marin Radoi, alternate member of the Executive Political Committee of the CC of the RCP. On behalf of the Romanian Communist Party, of its general secretary, Nicolae Ceausescu, the RCP representative addressed to the participants in the congress, to the leadership of the Democratic Union of Upper Volta, to the whole people of that country best wishes of success in their steadfast activity for the consolidation of the country's political and economic independence, for the building of a new and prosperous society. Pointing to the steadily ascending course of the relations between Romania and Upper Volta, the speaker said that the Romanian Communist Party, Socialist Romania unflinchingly militated for the development of friendship and collaboration with all the socialist states with the developing and non-aligned countries, with all the states of the world, irrespective of their social system.

Romania firmly supports the struggle for the definitive abolition of the policy of domination and diktat, of using force and threat of force in international relations, for non-interference in the internal affairs of other states, for the democratization of international life and the settlement of any litigious issues or any open problems by peaceful means exclusively.

RCP SENDS MESSAGE TO SRI LANKA COMMUNIST PARTY CONGRESS

AU262001 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1900 GMT 26 Mar 80 AU

[Report on RCP message to the 11th Congress of the Sri Lanka Communist Party]

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES, 26/3/1980--The CC of the RCP addressed a message to the Eleventh Congress of the Communist Party of Sri Lanka. Highlighting that public opinion in Romania knows well the efforts and activity of the Communist Party of Sri Lanka for the consolidation of national independence and unity, for the promotion of the masses' vital interests, for the self-reliant economic and social development of the country, the message reads: We express, on this occasion, too, our satisfaction at the relations of friendship and solidarity between the RCP and the Communist Party of Sri Lanka, characterized by mutual esteem, observance of the principles of independence, non-interference in the internal affairs of others, each party's right to freely elaborate its home and foreign policy line, its revolutionary strategy and tactics, in accordance with the conditions in which it carries on activity. We are convinced that, in this spirit, our friendly links will further develop in the interest of amplifying and diversifying the collaboration between Romania and Sri Lanka between our peoples in most varied domains, for the benefit of establishing a climate of peace, security, fruitful cooperation and understanding among all the nations of the world.

SCINTEIA REVIEWS RELATIONS WITH IRAN

AU011258 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1220 GMT 1 Apr 80 AU

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 1/4/1980--Marking the national day of the Islamic Republic of Iran, the Bucharest newspapers publish in their today's issues the telegram of congratulations President Nicolae Ceausescu sent to President Abolhasan Bani-Sadr just as editorial notes which highlight the importance of the act of April 1, 1979. They stress that the event that took place only one month and a half after the victory of the Islamic Revolution opened a new era in the social and political life of that millenary country.

The proclamation of the Islamic Republic of Iran was an important step forward in consolidating the new political power, in carrying through far-reaching structural transformations. This holiday, SCIENTEIA newspaper writes, is an opportunity for the Romanian people to recall the traditional relations of friendship and collaboration between the two peoples, relations grounded on fully equal rights and mutual advantage. The aforementioned newspaper stresses that the fruitfulness of these relations is confirmed among other things by the encouraging mutually advantageous results of the manysided cooperation. Working shoulder to shoulder the Romanian and Iranian experts built the Tabriz works, which has produced scores of thousands of tractors, the Shiraz Soda products factory, the agro-zootechnical complex of Rash[illegible] the installations of a new sea port.

Mentioning that realities provide broad possibilities for diversifying and expanding the mutually advantageous cooperation between the two countries in most various domains of activity SCINTEIA writes: Romania is inspired by the wish to further develop the good Romanian-Iranian relations in view of a self-reliant economic and social progress of the two countries, to strengthen their collaboration in the struggle against the policy of domination and exploitation, for promoting in the international life the principles of equal rights, respect for national independence and sovereignty, for solving all inter-state litigious issues by political means, by negotiations, for peoples' freedom and progress, for peace and international collaboration. Romania is firmly convinced, the Bucharest newspaper writes in conclusion, that the steady expansion of the bilateral collaboration fully meets the two peoples' interests and aspirations, the interests of peace, of all peoples' independence and progress.

RCP CENTRAL COMMITTEE PLENUM ISSUES RESOLUTION

AU271934 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1903 GMT 27 Mar 80 AU

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES, 27/3/1980--The Central Committee of the Romanian Communist Party and the National Council of the Socialist Democracy and Unity Front--the document released in Bucharest today shows--are highly appreciative of the unfolding of the elections of deputies to the Grand National Assembly and the people's councils, as well as of their results considering that they had gone down as a remarkable national political event of far-reaching significance regarding the present development stage of the Romanian society.

The election campaign was a powerful show of the adhesion of all the working people, irrespective of nationality, to the home and foreign policy of the party and state, to the resolutions of the twelfth congress, to the programme of building the multilaterally developed socialist society in Romania--the programme of work and life of the entire nation.

This year's elections took place in conditions of improved legislative system and socialist democracy, providing the possibility that more nominations be made in a large number of constituencies, that the most diligent, competent and devoted sons of the homeland be elected that all categories of working people, women, citizens belonging to the coinhabiting nationalities, as well as people who are not party members but are members of the Socialist Democracy and Unity organizations be better represented in the Grand National Assembly and the people's councils.

The elections were also a telling expression of our people's unanimous approval of Socialist Romania's foreign policy of collaboration, peace and friendship, of the intense activity carried on by the party and state, by President Nicolae Ceausescu for the settlement of the complex issues confronting mankind at present, for the furtherance of the course of detente and for the attainment of peoples' aspirations after progress, security and peace--the document reads among other things.

CEAUSESCU ON AGRICULTURAL TOUR OF ILFOV, IALOMITA COUNTIES

AU032013 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1910 GMT 3 Apr 80 AU

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 3/4/1980--On April 3, Nicolae Ceausescu, general secretary of the Romanian Communist Party, president of the Socialist Republic of Romania, paid a working visit to Ilfov and Ialomita counties inspecting and analyzing on the spot the progress of the spring agricultural campaign, and especially the way in which actions were taken for the speeding up of sowing operations with all cultures.

The general secretary of the party was accompanied in this visit by Constantin Dascalescu; Angelo Miculescu, deputy prime minister, minister of agriculture and food industry; and Vasile Musat, first secretary of the R.C.P. committee of the Ilfov County.

All along the visit to agricultural units in several communes Nicolae Ceausescu analyzed the current stage of the works: discussed with members of the agricultural units, with chairmen of producer cooperative farms, with engineers and mechanical operators, with experts of those units.

In concluding his visit Nicoleae Ceausescu recommended the relevant minister, the county and local party executives to take all necessary measures for a better labour organization, for making up for the delays and carrying through, in best conditions, the sowing operations.

The working visit Nicolae Ceausescu paid to these two counties was another important moment of the permanent dialogue the R.C.P. general secretary is conducting with the people working in the country's agriculture.

BRIEFS

COMMISSION WITH BELGIUM, LUXEMBOURG--Brussels, (AGERPRES), 24/3/1980--The joint Romanian-Belgian-Luxembourg commission of economic, industrial and technical cooperation between the Socialist Republic of Romania and the Belgian-Luxembourg economic union met in Brussels. The commission examined the course f economic relations, of bilateral cooperation and cooperation on third markets, the development of scientific and technical collaboration between the two sides and in a new protocol, agreed upon priority domains in which their cooperative relations should develop. [Text] [Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1912 GMT 24 Mar 80 AU]

ENVOY TO UK DEPARTING--Margaret Thatcher, British prime minister, received Pretor Popa, Romanian ambassador, 1 April in connection with the end of his mission to that country. The British prime minister extended warm congratulations to Nicolae Ceausescu for his reelection as Romania's president and best wishes for good health and personal happiness and wishes for success in his activity devoted to Romania's all-around progress. [Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 2 Apr 80 p 4 AU]

U.S. COAL--Bucharest, AGERPRES, 24/3/1980--The first parcel of U.S.A. coking coal arrived at the Romanian Constanta harbour, delivered within the economic long-term cooperation venture concluded between the foreign trade enterprise Mineralimportexport and the American company Island Greek, branch of the Occidental Petroleum Corporation. On the occasion a festivity was organized attended by Alexandru Margaritescu, minister, secretary of state, the Ministry of Foreign Trade and International Economic Cooperation, Armand Hammer, president of the administration board of Occidental Petroleum, and Albert Gore, member of the administration board of that corporation, president of the Island Greek Company. [Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1832 GMT 24 Mar 80 AU]

MOVIE INDUSTRY MEETING--A meeting of representatives of the movie industry from socialist countries began in Bucharest 1 April. The meeting is being attended by delegations from Bulgaria, CSSR, Cuba, GDR, Mongolia, Poland, Romania, Soviet Union, Hungary, Vietnam and Laos. The delegates are exchanging experience and information on matters pertaining to developing the movie industry, to cooperation in this field and participating in international events and to cadres training. [Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 2 Apr 80 p 4 AU]

PCI'S PAJETTA CITED ON REFUSAL TO ATTEND PARIS PARTY TALKS

AU040958 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0300 GMT 4 Apr 80 AU

[Text] From a very rich foreign political chronicle of POLITIKA, we select an article entitled "Each Party Has Its Own Role," in which Giancarlo Pajetta, member of the PCI Central Committee Directorate, explains the position of the Italian communists in not attending the forthcoming conference of the communist and workers parties of Europe in Paris at the end of this month.

Pajetta said that this decision was the only possible one, and that it arose from everything that the PCI had been doing in adhering to its well-known autonomous road. He said that in the process of the new internationalism, everybody has his own role, including the great Soviet Union and small Yugoslavia. In conclusion Pajetta pointed out how much harm was inflicted on the international communist and workers movement by organizations of the COMINTERN type, and he warned that the creation of a new kind of communist center would be harmful for the world in general.

TANJUG ON SOVIET POSITION ON EUROPEAN CP MEETING

LD031744 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1639 GMT 3 Apr 80 LD

[Text] Moscow, April 3 (TANJUG)--Moscow has not yet publicly commented on the French Communist Party and the Polish United Workers' Party initiative on a meeting of European communist and workers' parties except for publishing the TASS report under the headline, "It Will Be Held in Paris". This doubtless reflects an endeavour not to do, at the moment, any public gesture that might be taken as a proof that Moscow is "forcing" the holding of such a meeting. The more so as the declaration against it by the Italian and Spanish communist parties is being taken into account here. Moscow, however, has already joined in preparations for the Paris meeting. A delegation of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, headed by editor of the Moscow journal KOMMUNIST and candidate member of the C.P.S.U. Central Committee Kosolapov, is currently in the French capital on the invitation of the French communists.

POLITIKA ON USSR'S 'INCLINATION' TOWARD TALKS ON AFGHANISTAN

AU031550 [Editorial Report AU] Belgrade POLITIKA in Serbo-Croatian on 28 March, on page one, carries a 1,000-word report from Moscow by Risto Bajalski reviewing the USSR's current stance and efforts in connection with the Afghanistan situation. Bajalski says that "the real aim of Soviet diplomacy now may be to solve the question of Afghanistan's future security within the Middle East 'triangle' in which Pakistan and Iran represent the other two sides. Viewing the situation from Moscow, it seems that this would create the conditions that would provide sufficient guarantees for the Soviet Government to withdraw its forces from Afghanistan without any strategic risks." According to Bajalski, "There are indications that Moscow is interested in creating the conditions for a new climate" in this "'triangle'" because the present climate is not suitable for Soviet diplomatic activities there. "Foreign observers" in Moscow are wondering, Bajalski further reports, whether the Soviet Union "has begun to be inclined toward regional 'guarantees of noninterference' on the basis of desired good neighborly relations within the Middle East 'triangle.'" For the Soviet Union this would be an optimum solution and would also "reduce the role of the United States in remedying the 'regional' crisis situation."

Noting that "the Soviet messages conveyed to Washington" in the 24 March PRAVDA article by A. Petrov "are considered politically rational because it is realistically estimated here that the American readiness to cooperate is necessary for a better climate in the Middle East," Bajalski goes on to say that "even more interesting is the USSR's behavior toward Pakistan and Iran at this time, that is, at the time of a possible search for a political solution after the military action in Afghanistan will have fulfilled the aims set for it." Bajalski reports that the USSR "is now trying to mend its dialog with Islamabad which for 3 months has been the target of Soviet accusations of 'interference' in Afghanistan." But on the other hand "Moscow is having difficulties in cultivating livelier political-diplomatic contacts with Tehran" in view of the suspicions toward the Soviet Union that exist and have been publicly expressed in Iran.

Nevertheless, Bajalski concludes, "Moscow is making it clear that it wishes to have incomparably better contacts with Tehran and Islamabad than it has had heretofore. This is in accord with its interest in a better climate in the Middle East that would perhaps lead to 'guarantees of noninterference' on the basis of good neighborly relations."

Belgrade POLITIKA in Serbo-Croatian on 29 March, on page two, carries another 1,000-word report from Moscow by Risto Bajalski again pointing out that "Soviet diplomacy is trying to clear the road toward regional 'guarantees of noninterference' in Afghanista's internal affairs." In this connection, Bajalski says that "the idea of reaching such a state of affairs through negotiations between the countries of the Middle East region in which Afghanistan's interests would be represented by Babrak Karmal's government, is not alien to Moscow." Bajalski further reviews the TASS statement commenting on the recent statement by Iranian Foreign Minister Gotbzadeh on possible multilateral talks on Afghanistan and concludes that, "judging by all available evidence, there is no agreement between Moscow and Tehran on the form of or possible participants in any multilateral talks on Afghanistan." Bajalski believes that Moscow would accept China's participation in these talks because China shares a border with Afghanistan and "because Moscow is interested in resuming its own talks with Beijing, the talks that Beijing has postponed because of Afghanistan. There is no doubt," Bajalski concludes, "that what would suit Moscow the best would be a situation in which Iran and Pakistan would play a key role in creating the regional 'guarantees of noninterference.' It is believed here that good-neighborly relations between Iran, Pakistan and Afghanistan would bind China to appropriate behavior in the Middle East region and would prevent the United States from expanding its 'vital interests' in that area."

Belgrade POLITIKA in Serbo-Croatian on 30 March, on page one, carries a 600-word report from Moscow by Risto Bajalski reviewing a statement by Ignatiy Novikov, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers and chairman of the Organizational Committee for the Olympic Games of 1980. Novikov pointed out that "the Soviet leadership 'aspires to solve as quickly as possible the problems that are disturbing the world' and that the Olympic games should not be linked with the events in Afghanistan or with any other political events. Bajalski reports that, according to observers in Moscow," Novikov's statement "was not an 'improved' declaration but rather a prepared political statement. What Novikov said is considered to be related to the participation of Soviet diplomacy--concretely through contacts between Moscow and Tehran--in the attempts to organize negotiations on Afghanistan on a regional basis."

COOPERATION TO BE EXPANDED WITH CUBA IN INFORMATION FIELD

FL031427 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1400 GMT 3 Apr 80 FL

[Text] Belgrade--Yugoslavia and Cuba will expand cooperation in the information field in accordance with resolutions of the nonalined countries sixth summit conference held in Havana last September.

Cuban Ambassador in Belgrade Jose Eloy Valdes Espinosa and Yugoslav Federal Secretary for Information Ismailj Bajra discussed such cooperation at a meeting, the newspapers POLITIKA and BORBA reported today. They also discussed coordination between the two countries with regard to international forums devoted to information problems. They referred particularly to the forthcoming international conference on activities, needs and programs for development of communications and information in underdeveloped countries to be held in Paris. They likewise discussed the 21st UNESCO meeting to be held in Belgrade in the fall in which the new international information order will be discussed.

IRANIAN AMBASSADOR MAKES STATEMENT ON NATIONAL ANNIVERSARY

AU011333 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1000 GMT 1 Apr 80 AU

[Text] On the occasion of today's national holiday of the Islamic Republic of Iran, Reza Hashemian, Iranian ambassador in Belgrade, has made a statement for Radio Yugoslavia. Ambassador Hashemian pointed out that Iran has great respect for the Yugoslav people led by President Tito, one of the founders of the nonalined movement and a constant and tireless fighter for peace in the world. The Iranian ambassador also said that, following the overthrow of the imperial regime, the Iranian Government declared itself in favor of nonalinement, something that all member countries of the nonalined movement, and especially Yugoslavia, accepted with great sympathy.

DORONJSKI SENDS GREETINGS TO MSZMP'S KADAR

LD041020 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0731 GMT 4 Apr 80 LD

[Text] Belgrade--Stevan Doronjski, chairman of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, has sent the following telegram to Janos Kadar, first secretary of the MSZMP Central Committee:

"On the occasion of your national holiday, the 35th anniversary of the liberation of neighboring and friendly People's Republic of Hungary, I send you, on behalf of the president of the LCY, Josip Broz Tito, the LCY Central Committee Presidium and myself, heartfelt congratulations and best wishes for fresh successes in the building of a socialist society and for the prosperity of your country. It is with pleasure that I take this opportunity to congratulate you on your reelection as first secretary of the MSZMP Central Committee and wish you much success in your future work. We are convinced that relations and cooperation between the LCY and the MSZMP and between the SFRY and the People's Republic of Hungary will continue to develop successfully in the interests of the peoples of our countries and social progress, socialism and peace in the world."

KOSOVO'S BAKALI CRITICIZES MEDIA ARTICLES ON ALBANIANS

LD032010 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1640 GMT 3 Apr 80 LD

[Text] Pristina--Mahmut Bakali, president of the provincial committee of the Kosovo League of Communists, spoke this afternoon at a seminar for the newly appointed secretaries of basic organizations of the League of Communists from associated labor in the economy which was organized by the LCY municipal committee. Bakali stressed that in Kosovo, as throughout the whole country, there was in full swing a struggle and creative involvement for the realization of the 11th LCY Congress decisions. In this connection, he indicated in particular the tasks of the League of Communists in the efforts directed toward the stabilization of the economy, the implementation of self-management planning, which must be the basis for the faster development of Kosovo in the coming period, and the constant deepening of self-management relations through the continued creative application of the law on associated labor.

In his speech, Mahmut Bakali dwelt in particular on the tasks in the further development of the League of Communists and in the realization of its leading ideopolitical role in self-management and in the political system of socialist self-management democracy.

Bakali stressed that further strengthening of the role of the basic organization of the League of Communists is necessary, as is its constant involvement in the resolving of the basic socioeconomic questions and all the problems concerning the position of the working people with a view to accelerating the process of the controlling income and the entirety of relations in the organizations of associated labor and society by the working man.

The president of the provincial committee of the Kosovo League of Communists also spoke about topical questions concerning the complex, international situation, the unity and favorable political affairs in Kosovo and the entire country, and the willingness and resolve of the working people of all nations and nationalities to consistently and permanently develop and defend Tito's revolutionary work.

Talking later in his speech about articles about Kosovo which have appeared during the past few days in some Yugoslav and foreign papers in the West, Mahmut Bakali said: "As you know, in some places in Kosovo last year there were certain hostile actions by Albanian nationalists, in the form of the distribution of pamphlets and slogans of hostile content, against the basic values of our revolution, brotherhood and unity. The organizers of these hostile actions were endeavoring to lead astray a number of young people for their own hostile goals. Because of the attack on the gains of our revolution, the values of our system, our brotherhood and unity, about which we are naturally touchy, the broadest masses of the working people and young people of Albanian nationality and all other nations and nationalities in Kosovo most severely condemned this hostile activity. It is also well known that the competent prosecution organs are taking investigatory measures against the organizers of these hostile actions.

"In certain foreign information media in the West, diverse speculations are now being unleashed over this in which an inaccurate and surprisingly large number of allegedly accused people in line for trial is being bandied around. In this connection, the irresponsible marketplace writing of some of our papers in the past few days is also being made use of; these are untrue and invented things which will be shortlived. This is all being stirred up particularly at this moment in the complex international situation with the intention of creating the impression of some exceptional and unstable situation, which is not the case in Kosovo, and something any well-intentioned passer-by can see for himself.

"Not for the first time are speculations being made and various assessments and forecasts obtained about our country and about Kosovo which suit the opponents of our socialist self-management system, our unity, independence and the nonalinement of our country. As always such speculations receive a general censure in Kosovo and will meet the fate of all speculations. They will not turn us away from our creative involvement and the struggle to carry out everyday tasks in work, the stabilization of the economy and the further development of self-management and strengthening of brotherhood and unity.

"We do not need to convince anyone of the degree to which all nations and nationalities in Kosovo--Albanians, Serbs, Montenegrins, Turks and Muslims--together with the other nations and nationalities of Yugoslavia, are resolved to defend the gains of our socialist revolution and the results of our socialist self-management development from any kind of attack, precisely because they themselves are the active, creative subject of all that and the masters of their own fate. This is why they will resolutely continue on the path of the continued development of our socialist self-management community, on the Tito path," said Mahmut Bakali, president of the provincial committee of the Kosovo League of Communists.

The Pristina League of Communists municipal committee organized today's seminar for newly elected secretaries in League of Communists basic organizations with a view to training them to successfully lead League of Communists organizations in the next 2 years. Svetislav Jaksic, member of the League of Communists municipal committee and president of the Pristina municipal assembly, spoke at the seminar about topical socioeconomic trends in the municipality and League of Communists tasks in connection with this.

BELGRADE POLITIKA VIEWS SITUATION IN KOSOVO

AU032143 Belgrade POLITIKA in Serbo-Croatian 31 Mar 80 p 5 AU

[Ranko Djukic article: "Kosovo Chronicle: Strength of Togetherness"]

[Excerpts] Evidence of brotherhood among members of all the peoples and nationalities in Kosovo, of the fateful linkage of this province with the Yugoslavia bearing Tito's stamp can be seen at every step. The higher level of national rights has imparted a higher quality to the togetherness here, too, and the humanism in human relations typical of the self-managing socialist society has obtained an even stronger dimension: a constant nurturing and developing of brotherhood and unity, the greatest achievement of our revolution.

And when one convinces oneself of all this on the spot, when one sees the evening promenades in all towns of the province, which are a tradition here and at which people regardless of their nationality communicate in their own language, but not failing to use a word or a term of any other language if it seems to fit better, all the speculation sometimes made about Kosovo becomes nonsense. All the rumors launched about the alleged endangering of the Serbs in Kosovo, thus sowing distrust--never proven by anything--against all the Albanian people and the League of Communists' policy in the league's ranks and all over Kosovo, thus become (?empty).

Premeditated Political Game

It is a case of a premeditated political game of the nationalities from the ranks of those of Serbian nationality (just as other nationalists do it, too, in a similar way, but through different slogans) and mostly by people who do not live in Kosovo, as it is frequently stressed here. This is to say they do not share the fate of the people of this province, but they do share "information" on the allegedly grave situation in this region and on disunity, and they worry about the future of Kosovo, but in essence they wish to undermine its foundations. Frequently they are the advocates of the two periods which are equally hated in Kosovo: centralism and liberalism. This is therefore a lament for the times in which the right to national identity was neglected and even trampled upon.

The perfidy of these games is not small. It is always a matter of "firsthand information," personages of undoubted social respect and influence are slandered and mud is thrown, doubts are cast at the policy of the League of Communists; out of blindness, exceptions are made to rules and individual excesses are taken as a basis for accusing entire nations, the movement and the policy. Since such prattle has no chance of survival in Kosovo, it is spread further afield. However, since this prattle has no political baiss, it is not discussed at regular meetings, but exists outside them, "is wild," just like every parasitic phenomenon.

Sensitivity for Every Occurrence of Nationalism

It is not strange that people in Kosovo are very sensitive to every, even the smallest, occurrence of nationalism. They are convinced that nationalism cannot be eradicated completely and forever and that it must be watched by communists and other progressive forces. Even the smallest deviations in this respect are stigmatized and sharply condemned in Kosovo. [paragraph continues]

However, precisely the implementation of the solemn obligation which the people of this region always gave to Comrade Tito during the war and in the postwar construction becomes sometimes, as we can see, the reason for new slanders and fabrications by Serbian nationalists, to again shame Kosovo and the people who live there and who are building socialism in peace.

The answer which Kosovo gives to those insinuations is--the answer of truth. Kosovo daily demonstrates its adherence to Tito's Yugoslavia by deeds, frequently with great difficulty and acts of self-denial. However, it is precisely because the people of Kosovo know the price of slavery and difficulties that they also know the price of freedom and independence. They know that equality in Kosovo has been achieved with great sacrifices, by eradicating the traces left by previous centuries and regimes which found their support in stirring hatred and intolerance among nationalities.

SARAJEVO TV COMMENTARY ASSAILS BULGARIAN HISTORIANS' CLAIMS

LD032214 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1724 GMT 3 Apr 80 LD

[Text] Sarajevo--Dragoljub Maslic, foreign political editor of Sarajevo Television, gave a commentary in this evening's program in connection with the publication in Sofia of the book entitled "The National Liberation Movements in Macedonia and Odrin Region From 1878 to the Beginning of 1903" by Konstaintin Pandev.

The commentary stresses that Bulgarian historians long ago abandoned Marxist positions in their work, with the result that it is logical that they cannot produce firm proof from thin air in order to substantiate their delusions. It then goes on to criticize the constant Bulgarian attacks on the independence of the Macedonian nation and the expression and stimulation of greater-Bulgarian hegemony--all under the guise of supposed willingness to cooperate with Yugoslavia. All this, the commentary stresses, leads one to the clear and unambiguous conclusion of the open and unconcealed territorial pretensions of Bulgaria toward our country. In the desire to realize its full San Stefano dreams, Bulgaria does not shrink from attacking the historic constitutive foundations of the Yugoslav federation and the values of our self-management socialist society and our independent nonalined foreign policy.

The author of the commentary stresses that ever since the time of the infamous COMINFORM resolution, the Bulgarians have been attempting to negate the laws of history, but in fact are negating themselves and renouncing the standpoints of their Communist Party and Government on the resolute break with greater-Bulgarian (?hegemonism).

The commentary says that today, the Bulgarians persistently claim that in Bulgaria "there is not, nor has ever been a Macedonian national minority," even though the organ of the Bulgarian Communist Party, RABOTNICHESKO DELO, wrote at the end of the war that there were more than one-half million Macedonians there. Subsequent censuses, and in particular those from 1956 to the present day, show however that the Macedonians in Bulgaria "are disappearing into the ground." Methods of crude assimilation and forcible administrative "conversions" are carried out, in the Bulgarian interpretation, "in the name of progress and socialism."

The commentator concludes that it is obvious what is offered by the recipes launched from the greater-Bulgarian kitchen, including this latest one in the form of the transparent falsification by Konstantin Pandev and his reviewers. As regards our borders--for the revision of which they are pressing--they are inviolable for on their ramparts unswervingly stand [illegible] ne Yugoslav nations [words indistinct], which is a well-known fact to everyone, including the Bulgarians.

VOJVODINA COUNCIL REVIEWS ALL-PEOPLE'S DEFENSE

LD032042 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1430 GMT 3 Apr 80 LD

[Excerpts] Novi Sad--Tito's initiative on collective work and responsibility has gained the broadest support of the working people and citizens, and of organized social forces in Vojvodina. Organized work and activity on the realization of Comrade Tito's initiative in the Vojvodina Assembly--work which started at the end of 1968--has been strengthened considerably following the decision of the Vojvodina Assembly to approach changes in the contitution of the Socialist Autonomous Province of Vojvodina. This was stressed at today's session of the provincial council, which was also attended by members of the council of the federation and of the Socialist Republic of Serbia from the Socialist Autonomous Province of Vojvodina, as well as by delegations of sociopolitical organizations and state and self-management organs in the province.

The Vojvodina provincial council was also informed about activities in this province on the realization of the tasks of all-people's defense and social self-protection. Predrag Vladisav-Ljevic, member of the Presidency of the Socialist Autonomous Province of Vojvodina, spoke about this.

All-people's defense and social self-protection, it was said, have become an integral part of the everyday activity of the working people and citizens, organizations of associated labor and other self-management organs and communities. General political involvement, vigilance, responsibility and activity at all levels of society on strengthening all-people's defense and social self-protection are constantly increasing. As was emphasized at the session of the provincial council, the political and security situation in Vojvodina is stable thanks to constant activity by all working people and citizens, nations and nationalities, and political, state and self-management organs and organizations to strengthen and develop the system of all-people's defense and social self-protection.

LOSSES INCURRED BY VOJVODINA ECONOMY DISCUSSED

AU021857 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 1 Apr 80 p 2 AU

[B. Gulan commentary: "Into Bankruptcy Because of Losses!"]

[Text] Although the Vojvodina economy on the whole operated well last year, losses, nontheless, exceeded businessmen's expectations. Thus, according to data of the Vojvodina Social Accounting Service, of 3,100 basic organizations of associated labor, 203 of them, employing 32,000 people, incurred losses totaling 1.5 billion dinars. Losses were largest in the food processing industry--as much as 1.1 billion dinars, of which the slaughtering industry incurred the largest losses (nearly 500 million dinars).

Even before the annual financial reports were completed, a broad social activity was launched in the province for a long-term covering of losses. However, what causes concern is the fact that there are collectives that have been creating losses for years and that have exhausted the provincial and communal reserves for covering these losses.

"Last year, the Vojvodina economy's operations were much more favorable than had been expected after the first 10 months," Kikola Kmezic, president of the Vojvodina Executive Council, said in a conversation with representatives of Novi Sad. "Nonetheless, the total sum of losses incurred has somewhat surprised us. Work on covering these losses must begin immediately. It is untenable that work organizations should exist which for years have been 'subscribed' to losses. Such work organizations should be put into bankruptcy...."

Some 571.4 million dinars have been collected so far to cover losses in the Vojvodina economy, but that is only a little over a third of the money needed.

The collectives which create losses must primarily rely on utilizing their own internal reserves, and only then ask for funds from the communes and the assistance of banks, Isidor Sekici, provincial secretary for finance, says. Those collectives that cannot find any funds will, it appears, go into bankruptcy and their workers will obtain employment in other, healthy work organizations.

To overcome this unenviable situation, the collectives incurring losses must have lower personal incomes than those collectives that operate well. Their general and common consumption also must be reduced. Above all, it is necessary to find the causes for the losses and provide opportunities for completely eliminating them.

IMPORTS PERMIT OFFICIAL CHARGED WITH 'COUNTERREVOLUTIONARY THREAT'

AU031632 Sarajevo OSLOBODJENJE in Serbo-Croatian 26 Mar 80 p 2 AU

[Z.M. report]

[Text] Belgrade, 25 March--Today the district court opened the trial of Branko Djuraskovic, former counselor of the Federal Secretariat for Economy in Belgrade, who has been charged with the crime of counterrevolutionary threat to the social system.

According to the indictment, Djuraskovic issued in the name of the secretariat--without having authority to do so--permits for the importation of various consumer goods (in contravention of the foreign exchange regulations and the decisions of the Federal Executive Council in effect at the time) at the request of Slobodan Bata Todorovic, owner of several foreign firms. In this manner Djuraskovic enabled Slobodan Todorovic (who last year was sentenced by the Belgrade District Court; to a 20-year prison term on charges of various kinds of machinations) and the firms with which he was dealing to import various kinds of consumer goods having a total value of more than 69 million dinars. According to the indictment, by these machinations Djuraskovic enabled Slobodan Todorovic to earn 2.7 million dinars.

As the public prosecutor claims, in compensation for his service Todorovic built a family villa at Orebic for Djuraskovic and also bought land for him at Zaton, near Dubrovnik, and at Grocka, near Belgrade. The trial continues.

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL CALLS FOR INCREASED FUEL CONSERVATION

LD032147 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1435 GMT 3 Apr 80 LD

[Excerpt] Belgrade--At today's session, which was chaired by Vice President Gojko Ubiparip, the Federal Executive Council examined several questions concerned with current economic policy and relations between our country and foreign countries.

Having acquainted itself with information from the Federal Committee for Transport and Communications on the action and results achieved in the implementation of the proscribed measures for conserving liquid fuels in road transport, the council noted that despite the results achieved in the restricting of consumption even greater rationalization was necessary in the use of liquid fuels and in this connection charged the competent federal organs with preparing proposals for new conservation measures to be implemented in this branch of transport. The council also agreed on the text of a proposed law on transportation in international road traffic to determine the general conditions for the (?carrying out) of transportation in international road traffic and establishing individual kinds of transportation.